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No. 33,977

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1992

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## Moscow Says **Party Backed** Aid to Terror In the 1970s

Yeltsin Aide Divulges Papers Showing KGB Helped Mideast Killers

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Past Service

MOSCOW — A senior aide to President Botis N. Yettsin accused us Monday of having at Communist Party on Monday of having at Communist Party on Monday of having supplied international terrorist organizations with money and weapons for attacks against Western officials.

Western officials.

The side, Sergei Shakhrai, cited declassified op secret Communist Party documents showing that the KGB security police supplied arms to an extraorist Palestinian group in the mid1970s, at 2 time of Absence with the West. ing a policy of detente with the West.

Appearing at a news conference, he said that the document was one of thousands baring Appearing the document was one of thousands party and inter-The decision by the Russian government to

declassify some of the party's most secret docu-ments came on the eve of an important court challenge to the legality of a Yeltsin decree banning the Communist Party.

Mr. Yeltsin's aides have argued that the ban is legitimate since the party functioned as a ciminal organization" and had little in common with political parties, in the Western sense of the term.

Mr. Shakhrai, who will represent Mr. Yeltsin at the bearing before Russia's Constitutional Court, refused to provide journalists with copies of any of the documents against the

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Aides said the documents would be made public after submission to the court. Pressed to provide some details of the party's links with terrorist organizations, Mr. Shakhrai

16, 1975, on the delivery two days earlier of weapons to the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The front, headed by Georges Habash, is regarded by Western experts as one of the most treme factions of the Palestine Liberation

read brief extracts from a document dated May

According to the document — which be-longed to the so-called "Special File" of the party leadership—the weapons were to be used "to carry out operations against American and Israeli personnel in third countries, to carry out acts of subotage and terrorism."

It added that the decision to hand over the

weapons had been made by the party's policy-making Central Committee.

The estimated 1 million documents in the Special File, some of which date back to the time of Lenin, who died in 1924, are believed to contain many of the most closely gnarded secrets of the Soviet Communist Party.

The declassification process is likely to be both long and limited, in view of the explosive nature of much of the material. around 200 documents a day, or about 70,000 a

At the present rate of progress, it will take more than 15 years for all the documents in the file to be made public, even assuming that some

See MOSCOW, Page 4



A truckload of federal soldiers waiting inside their compound on Monday in Sarajevo after the collapse of plans to pull them out.

## West Fears a Quagmire in Yugoslavia

PARIS - In response to increasing discussion about possible military intervention to halt the Yugoslav civil war, U.S. and European officials said Monday that a full-scale pea making operation could require up to 100,000 troops and almost certainly would cost more Western lives than the Gulf War.

Once engaged, the West would have no blueprint of how to extricate itself and thus no gnarantee that it could eventually claim the job was done and withdraw.

While militarily feasible, certain high-profile operations with limited risks — for example, opening a humanitarian air corridor to the airport at Sarajevo to bring food and medicine to the besieged capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina would do little to halt the war. The sight of U.S. pilots and load-masters on

the airfield, together with troops from European nations, might have a broader stabilizing effect because it would be read as a signal of Western determination to impose some limits

Even such a mercy mission would entail unwelcome complications: Refugees would be clamoring to board returning flights and flee westward to European countries that do not

The larger task of forcing the combatants to the negotiating table would probably require Western ground troops, according to a NATO expert. At least 50,000 troops would be required immediately, with another 50,000 clearly available if needed to back up Western policy.

Those figures point up the need for U.S. involvement in any serious military action in Europe, a timely reminder in the eyes of Bush ration officials who are irritated by

moves away from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by France and Germany.
But a U.S. official said that he would be

surprised if Washington was ready for anything more than "baby steps" toward intervention.

Another official added that reopening Sarajevo's airport would be easier than mounting the Berlin Airlift. But President George Bush, like European leaders, could not be sure of getting public support in the post-Cold War era where even devastating local crises no longer threaten wider confrontation.

If the United Nations imposes sanctions, NATO's warplanes and navies could be effective in policing a blockade.

But air or naval power would be of little avail in disentangling the factions in a civil war where ethnic groups are intermingled, military specialists said. This phase of the war is being See BLOODY, Page 4

## U.S. and Allies Draft Sanctions on Serbia

Trade and Travel Curbs Expected This Week Also Target Montenegro

> By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

PARIS - The United Nations Security Council is likely to act on Wednesday or Thursday to approve mandatory, step-by-step sanc-tions against Serbia and Montenegro, accord-ing to diplomats and UN officials.

The diplomats said that the measure was

being drafted by the United States, Britain and France and that the details were still being worked out.

[On the eve of an important EC meeting in Brussels to prepare sanctions in the Yugoslav conflict, officials were still unclear which members would take part. Reuters reported from

[Niels Ersboell, secretary-general of the EC Council of Ministers, said he was trying to learn which forum would deal with the measures. He said it appeared that EC foreign ministers, who discussed the issue in Lisbon over the weekend. had opted for a meeting of national experts.

[Whoever attends, the Brussels meeting is

expected to study a list of sanctions ranging from sports contacts to trade.] In moves by the United Nations, diplomats said the first step against Serbia and Montene-

gro would probably be a ban on civilian air traffic with other countries, following the U.S. A second stage would very likely involve an oil embargo, the diplomats said. But a general trade ban is expected to be held in reserve as an

ultimate step. Security Council members are reluctant to add to the privations of ordinary people in Serbia and Montenegro. The Security Council has already banned weapon deliveries to the former Yugoslav federation, of which Serbia and Montenegro are the remaining members. The four others -

Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and

Macedonia — have declared independence. The United States is pressing Serbia and Montenegro over the issue of their membership in the United Nations. Last week, Washington told Serbia and Montenegro, which declared themselves the "successor" to Yugoslavia, that they must reapply for UN membership now that the Yugoslav federation has collapsed.

That would give Washington a chance to veto the application. European diplomats say that mandatory sanctions against what remains of Yugoslavia would mark a turning point in United Nations

involvement in the Balkans by showing that the organization is ready to act more firmly to ensure compliance with its resolutions.

The United Nations has deployed a force of 14,000 to protect minority Serbs in Croatia and Slovenia, as part of the cease-fire accords that ended the secessionist civil war in those repub-

Earlier this month, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali irritated European Council members by saying that continued tension and fighting made it impossible for the United Nations to expand its peacekeeping role in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and might even force it to pull out of Croatia as well.

As a result, the Security Council adopted a resolution that reaffirmed its peace plan for

Serbian fighters are continuing to expel Croats from their homes, the UN says. Page 4.

Croatia and Slovenia, ordered Belgrade to stop interfering in Bosnia-Herzegovina and told the United Nations chief to do more to promote peace and provide humanitarian aid.

The Security Council members are under pressure from Islamic countries, which complain that Serbia has expanded the Christian area of Bosnia-Herze tovina at the expense of Muslims, who make up the the largest single group in the republic.

Last weekend, Iran. which meets about 15 percent of Serbia's oil needs, said it would not send more supplies until Belgrade's forces stopped mistreating Muslims.

inctions would be imposed under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, the chapter invoked when the Security Council authorized the military action in 1991 to free Kuwait from Iraqi occu-

China, which is Serbia's largest oil supplier, faces economic losses from any embargo. But diplomats note that China traditionally goes along with any course of action agreed to by the four other permanent Security Council members — the United States, Britain, France and

Officials say it is unclear whether the European Community will be willing to impose a complete trade ban. For one thing, Greece, a Community member, might suffer from any general embargo because much of its trade with the other 11 members is transported by high-

New York Acts

To Stem Loss of

4 UN Agencies

## Freedom Worries Aside, Hong Kong Economy Is Hot

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service
HONG KONG — Five years before China resumes control over Hong Kong, many people in the colony expect their political and social freedoms to be curtailed under Beijing. But while Hong Kong may lose some of its free-wheeling spirit after July 1, 1997 — and the right to criticize the government — the economc ontlook is a different story.

Businesses are betting that Hong Kong, far from being vulnerable, stands to flourish under Beging because the territory is fast becoming the financial and managerial center of a thriving zone of capitalism in southern China.

Take a ride across Hong Kong's Victoria Harbor to shipping berth No. 3, where giant ships dock and depart with cargoes of clothing. electronic appliances, food and chemicals. There, Asia Terminals Ltd. is erecting a freight distribution facility that will encompass three times the space of one of New York's World Trade Center towers, which would make it the largest building in the world.

The building is an example of a long-term investment that reflects mounting optimism in Hong Kong's post-1997 prospects. While diplomats and political observers wait and watch as China sorts out its future, and womies mount over Beijing's harsh treatment of dissidents,

where to invest billions of dollars that will earn returns after the 1997 transition.

Many business executives believe that evenmally all China - not just the provinces across Hong Kong's border — will become more open and market-oriented, and they are positioning themselves in Hong Kong to cash in on a potential explosion of industry and enterprise. At Berth No. 3, Asia Terminals' chairman.

Gary D. Gilbert, talked glowingly about how the building's 28 kilometers (17 miles) of roadway and 2,700 truck parking spaces will handle

See CHINA, Page 4

### Stock Market Surges On Interest-Rate Cut

HONG KONG - The Hong Kong stock market surged to a record close Monday, propelled by an interest-rate cut on Friday and hot money fleeing Thai-land's political crisis, brokers said. The Hang Seng index rose 133.43 points, or 2.3 percent, to 5,993.11.

By Robert D. McFadden New York Times Servic NEW YORK - Four United Nations agencies are considering offers to move out of New York City later in the decade - three of them

to Germany - and Mayor David N. Dinkins and his top economic aides have mounted a major counteroffensive to stem the loss of thousands of jobs and millions of dollars to the city's hard-pressed economy, officials in New York and Bonn say.

City officials said the departure of the four

agencies could mean the loss of 2,300 jobs, more than one-third of the UN work force in New York, and up to \$200 million in salaries, rents, contracts for catering, supplies and other spending in New York — one-fifth of the \$1 billion the United Nations contributes annually to the local economy.

"It is our position that the United Nations should stay united," Jennifer Kimball, a spokeswoman for Mayor Dinkins, said Sunday night in confirming a report on the prospective moves that appeared in Monday's edition of Crain's New York Business.

"We are taking these proposals very serious-ly," she added. "We think that we will have success in persuading the United Nations agencies that New York is the premier world city, the international capital of business and finance and government and commerce, not to

mention culture and art." One of the agencies, the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, which has 950 employees and spends \$10 million a year for rent alone in New York City, is considering an

offer from New Rochelle, in Westchester County, New York, for space in a new 20-story office building for a rental of just \$531,156 a year, Ms. Kimball said. Crain's said that Unicel also was considering

another site in Westchester County and two sites in Long Island City, in the Queens borough of New York. Founded in 1946, Unicel helps developing

countries improve conditions for children, providing health, nutrition, education and social

Ms. Kimball said Mayor Dinkins - along with Deputy Mayor Barry F. Sullivan, who is in charge of finance and economic development, Nadine Hack, the city's UN commissioner, and Thomas Appleby, president of the UN Development Corp. — had met in recent weeks with Unicel's top officials to advance counterproposals aimed at forestalling a move by the agency. She declined to give details, except to say that the proposals were competitive.

German officials said that the government had offered three agencies — the Development Program, the Fund for Population Activities and the Development Fund for Women - rentfree accommodations in Bonn. \$184 million in relocation costs and a substantial increase in Germany's voluntary contributions to the world organization.

City officials said the Development Program was the largest of the agencies, with 1,050 employees, while the Fund for Population Activities had 250 employees and the Development Fund for Women 30 employees.

To cushion the impact on employees who

See UN, Page 4

## The Political Static Lingers For East's Liberated Media INTERNATIONAL HERALD TREAM

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Past Service
LONDON — When President Ion Iliescu of Romania sees a news item he doesn't like on Romanian television, he sometimes picks up the phone and has the story killed or altered in mid-broadcast

Distance of Language In Budapest, a legislator recently denounced Hungarian television's weather broadcasts for continually forecasting dry, sunny days. Such lorecasts were depressing the country's farmers and must be stopped, the legislator complained.

Articles 1 through 5 of Albania's new draft broadcasting law insist that the country's radio and believe the country's radio. and television networks be free from political mierierence. But Article 6 stipulates that di-

Yulging official information deemed secret is strictly forbidden. Throughout formerly Communist Europe, ins, broadcasters and bureaucrats are tenuously feeling their way along the dimly lit, circuitous corridor leading from the dark ages of repression to the new world of market-led

The old regimes may be dead and buried, but many broadcasters complain that legislators are still writing media laws as if freedom were something bestowed in thimble-sized doses by the state, rather than an inherent right. LECORTS & CAR. In country after country, broadcasters recount tales of coping with severely limited re-sources, chronic government interference, offi-cial corruption and the legacy of secrecy and mistrust that mars relations between the formerly state-controlled media and the public. At the same time, these countries must deal with a sudden influx of Western companies seeking markets and contracts, often playing by their own rules.

"Different countries are at different stages but many of the themes are common," said David Webster, a 30-year veteran of the BBC. He is chairman of the Trans-Atlantic Dialogue on European Broadcasting a Washington-based group seeking to help East Europeans with guidance and financing.

Mr. Webster said many politicians and offi-cials recognize the need to build an open and independent broadcasting system but do not know how to do it. Indeed, he said, many "are afraid of freedom — of the possibility that someone might take advantage of the new liberties to endanger the fragile emergence of democracy and to sow discord."

Others, he said, see independent broadcastng as a threat to their own power. Broadcasters were crucial to the downfall of Communist regimes throughout the region, but

See NEWS, Page 2

Kiosk For Italy, at Last,

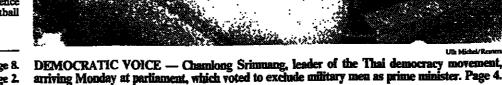
A New President ROME (AP) — Oscar Luigi Scalfaro was elected president of Italy on Monday night in a vote

that ended the government's month of political gridlock. The Christian Democratic leader of the Chamber of Deputies was picked, in the 16th rancorous round of voting, to become the ninth president of the republic he helped found after World War II. A respected and outspoken politician who has been a deputy since 1948, he most likely will be

#### sworn in Tuesday. (Page 2) Cavaliers Scorch Bulls

CLEVELAND (IHT) - The Cleveland Cavaliers defeated the Chicago Bulls on Monday, 99-85. leveling their series at two games apiece in the Eastern Conference finals of the National Basketball Earlier article, Page 13.

Crossword Weather





## In Urge to Name the '90s, Somebody May Have Spoken Too Soon

By Daphne Merkin New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- A decade is a decade is a media construction.

Just try getting into the Park Avenue Cafe to discuss the earnest, penitential '90s with a friend: nothing available until 9:30.

So much for everyone sitting at home,

watching the latest video release. Everywhere you look - from new ad campaigns knocking such non-cutting edge fash-ion items as ripped jeans and T-shirts, to the booming business in eating out — there are signs that some of the superficial, highspending '80s is creeping back into the reflective, austere '90s.

More than two years into the new decade, it seems some people not only have fired of everything it's supposed to be about but are already pining for the styles and influences left bei

What's in a decade, anyway? And how is it that this arbitrary and slim crosscutting of time, a mere 10 years, has grown and flour-ished to the point that people walk around in a haze about what a new decade represents even before the previous one has tolled its

The writer Tom Wolfe, one of the few culture-watchers whose coinages, including the "Me Decade," have stuck, says there's nothing new about the effort to label epochs. When pressed for examples before this century, he pointed to the "Gay '90s" (1890s, that is), to the term "fin de siècle" and to "the Mauve Decade" (which he's read about in the literary study of the same name by Thomas Beer, though he is unsure what span of vears this refers to).

Mr. Wolfe went on to ponder the impure science of which he is a master: "What does it mean to capture a decade? It means you're hitting on something that resonates with other people's impressions."

Lest one think that coming up with catchy monikers is as easy as this description would make it sound, keep in mind that it helps to

take a long, hard look before leaping into phrascology.

"I waited until 1976 before I opened my big mouth about the "70s," Mr. Wolfe said. "Hindsight is easier."

Calling a decade before it happens, however, is another matter. For clues as to how the New Earnestness, or whichever hastily concocted media definition of the '90s one prefers, has lost its sheen so quickly, one has to look to the contemporary practice of forecasting, with its reliance on buzzwords (like "downscaling") and tags ("baby boomers").

Faith Popcorn, head of Brain Reserve. a trend-research firm in New York, is retained by Fortune 500 companies for her and her staff's ability to spot trends.

"We predicted 'cocooning' in 1981," she said. "It's already in its second decade of use." When it was suggested that "cocooning" might not be holding quite the sway over the '90s that it was supposed to, she blithely predicted that even more molelike activity was in the wings.

said. "People will stay at home." If you believed the trendmeisters' version of it then, this was what was prognosticated for the American psyche and wallet in the

"Cocconing will become burrowing," she

See WORDS, Page 4

## Italy Picks a President, Buries a Crusader and Vents Its Rage

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

ROME — Spurred by the assassination of a leading anti-Mafia crusader that further eroded government credibility, Italy's fractious politicians closed their tattered ranks Monday to elect a new president and

hasten negotiations on a government. Italy has been paralyzed by a political crisis since a national vote on April 5 and 6 stripped the ruling four-party coalition of a working majority. The crisis worsened when Francesco Cossign resigned as president. The post is largely ceremonial, but the president has the right to name the prime minister and thus break the political

As many Italians vented grief, rage and protest Monday at the seeming invincibil-ity of the Malia following the slaying in Sicily of Judge Giovanni Falcone, a parliamentary electoral college in Rome chose

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BERLIN - Could these three men with clumsy haircuts

and drab clothing left over from Communist days really be

the cream of the once-feared East German intelligence

Looking at them now, it was hard to conjure images of Hans Voelkner as the spy who passed as a Frenchman and infiltrated NATO to learn the West's designs against his

Hard to conceive that the sad-faced Klaus Eichner until

1990 was second in command of anti-CIA counterespionage

Hard to believe that the scrappy, excitable young Jo

Seidel was an agent who held clandestine meetings with U.S.

Two years after East Germany's Ministry for State Security — and the entire country — were dismantled, these are

torn men, angry at what Mr. Seidel calls "the public's wild

rage for revenge against people who didn't do anything to

them," but also angry at themselves.
"I just don't feel comfortable with anything now," said

"All we bear about now is tribunals and trials," Mr.

Voelkner said. "We didn't do anything that your CIA people

The three former spies have formed the Insiders' Commit-

tee for Re-examination, a group of former State Security, or

Stasi, agents. The group includes intelligence agents who

watched the outside world and police operatives who spied on East Germany's own people. They have pronounced themselves willing to meet with their former targets, willing

"We didn't want others alone to issue judgment on us."

Mr. Eichner said in an interview. "When our ministry dissolved in 1990, I wanted to draw a thick line under this

period of my life. Start anew. But part of me just didn't want

to lie to myself. I couldn't be silent about the dirt in my

Stasi had used friends, co-workers and even family members

to keep watch over citizens, the idea that any of those agents would step forward seems incredible. This summer, the

In a country in palpable rage over revelations that the

weren't doing. We were just on the losing side."

to admit their own excesses and abuses.

for the East bloc's most-respected intelligence agency.

communist homeland.

counterparts in decrepit Berlin cafes.

Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, a Christian Demo-crat known as austere and deeply religious, ment in the state's ability to cope with

for the presidency. The vote was the 16th in a series of inconclusive attempts over two weeks to four-lane highway was interpreted as a find a compromise candidate. Mr. Scal-display of Maria confidence in its ability to faro, 73, the speaker of the lower house of commit just about any crime and get away Parliament and a veteran of Italy's contorted politics, secured 672 votes in the 1.014member college of legislators and regional representatives.

former Communist Party, retitled Demo-cratic Party of the Left, withdrew its objec-tions, joining the Christian Democrats and their Socialist allies in endorsing Mr. Scalfaro. He will become the ninth president when he is sworn in for a seven-year term

The vote in his favor was seen as a measure of the politicians' desire at least to Francesca Morvillo, who was also a judge.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION - The Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, left, giving Pope John Paul II a chalice at their

meeting Monday in the Vatican. The Archbishop defended the ordination of women as priests as a "proper development," but the

Pope said the issue was a "grave obstacle" to eventual unity between the Roman Catholic Church and the Anglican Communical.

to face their former oppressors.

East Germany, urging them to come out.

'We all contributed to the

ighteous West Germans."

our reports.'

Some Ex-Stasi Agents Seek the Glare of Scrutiny

group plans to hold a public forum, inviting victims of Stasi

"We want to talk about why it happened and what the consequences really were," Mr. Voelkner said. "No show trials, none of these blanket attacks we're getting from self-

The group has attracted only a few dozen former agents so

far, and nearly all of them were in the foreign intelligence service — at least partly removed from spying on neighbors. But the three men expressed confidence that more of their former colleagues would join them as they travel through

The three former spies are like missionaries, preaching the

repressive policies. We put lies in

power of confession and self-examination. But have the

preachers themselves faced their pasts?

Asked whether he ever ruined other people's lives, Mr.

contributed to the repressive policies. We put lies in our

reports. I can't say I was only involved in foreign matters.

Since 1988, I was in a group that coordinated the suppression of opposition movements. We did things to get informa-

work. When I read American documents we had obtained, I read it as the work of the devil. I'm not proud of it, but until

to be proud to work against the United States. "For years, I read original documents from your side-plans, tactical and

strategic." He claimed to have seen, in 1936, a document

detailing a first-strike plan against the Soviet leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev. "That made it easy for me to justify my intelligence work," he added.

"I was absolutely convinced of the collucal need for my

Mr. Eichner said he still believed that he had good reason

Klaus Eichner, a counterespionage agent

Eichner's face turned a deep red. Then he said: "

tion that were oppressive. I must say, I believed in it.

the very end, I was totally convinced."

organized crime. Mr. Falcone's assassination by a bomb that tore up a section of

The killing of Judge Falcone was not a challenge to the state," said Pino Arlacchi, a leading authority on the Malia. "It was His election was secured when Italy's an unequivocal victory over the state and owner Communist Party, retitled Demoratic Party of the Left, withdrew its objection the ethical, political renewal of Italy." "Enough of the discussions," said Justice Minister Claudio Martelli. "Look at what has happened. What we have to fight is Mafia terrorism, almost a military attack

against the institutions of state." Judge Faicone - along with his wife, give the appearance of being resolute in the and three bodyguards - was killed Satur-

day when a ton of explosives blasted their and "assassin" greeted leading politicians high-speed three-car motorcade on the as they arrived for the funeral. main highway leading into Palermo from

the airport. The police first suspected a car bomb, then said the explosives had been packed into a drainage tunnel under the highway. The unusually large bornh was apparently detonated by remote control as the official

spec by in his armor-plated sedan. Supposedly, Mr. Falcone had left Rome unannounced on a secret service jet for an unannounced visit to Palermo, which led investigators to believe that a Malia "mole" in the security services tipped off the assassins. That suggested that they had been able to plant the bomb without detection or interference long before the judge

Relatives of the slain bodyguards hurled abuse at the politicians, and some of the island's 500 police bodyguards — who, in Sicily, carry the macabre nickname of "the walking dead" — advanced on acting President Giovanni Spadolini and Interior Minister Vincenzo Scotti demanding "jus-tice." Sicilian workers staged an eight-hour strike, and throughout the country millions stopped work during the funeral.

In response to the widespread revulsion and shock, the caretaker prime minister, Giulio Andreotti, seemed to resist calls for stronger measures against organized crime.

"We do not intend in any way to deflect from the line that we have pursued until The funeral Monday of the five victims now aimed at fighting the Mafia octopus in Palermo's San Domenico basilica rapid-ly turned into a protest. Cries of "buffoon" state." he said.

### Sudanese Regime Closes In on Rebels On the Eve of Talks By Chris Hedges KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudanese armed forces, backed by an infusion of Chinese weapons, Irathe rebel leadership.

nian military advisers and disarray in the ranks of the southern rebel movement, have unleashed the most sweeping government offen-sive in the nine-year civil war.

When rebel leaders from the Su-dan People's Liberation Army sit down for peace talks with the government in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, on Tuesday, which few expect to produce any agreement, they will find themselves at the nadir of their struggle, cornered by 80,000 government troops in a small pocket in the eastern Equatoria Province.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, a guerrilla force of 40,000 fighters led by John Garang, held most of the southern Sudan just a year ago, battling government troops as far north as Renk and Dafur. Its forces had surrounded the few remaining garrison towns,

its citizens from escape to the West.

I'm ashamed now, but that doesn't put it right."

Mr. Eichner has a temporary government make-work position in an environmental consulting firm, but does not expect to be able to work after his financing runs out next

year. Similarly, Mr. Seidel is studying law even though he knows that former Stasi officers are banned from legal

Even as Mr. Voelkner's reat has shot up by 500 percent, his pension has been cut in half because Western German

officials decided that all former Stasi must receive the minimum possible retirement pay.

While they remain largely true to their former ideology, they criticize themselves for not speaking out against the

abuses. But in the end, they always return to the basic belief

that they were on the right side of the Berlin Wall.

satisfied with my Trabant."

practice in the reunited Germany.

relief agencies, who provided aid to the south, operated out of Nairobi and negotiated aid deliveries with

The Liberation Army, one of a series of rebel movements that have battled the north since independence in 1956, began its campaign in 1983 to free the south from domination by the Muslim north, although it never billed itself as a separatist movement. Most of those in the south are Christian or animist. The rebels find the current government, with its insistence on Arabic and Islamic law, especially

But the guerrillas' hold on the south began to unravel when the movement's chief patron, the for-mer Ethiopian president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, was overthrown last year. The loss of Ethiopian support meant the loss of sanctuary, a central communications base and the ssary supplies and arms.

The rebel movement split into two factions in August, briefly bat-tling for control. The dissident fac-tion, led by Lam Akol, broke with Mr. Garang because of what it said were tribal differences and frustra-

tion with his autocratic leadership. While the rebel movement tore itself apart by internecine warfare the government quietly shipped in \$300 million in Chinese military about happened in August 1961, a week after the construc-tion of the Berlin Wall. Mr. Eichner was a young Stasi agent hardware and dozens of Iranian military advisers to mount an ofassigned to counterrevolution work -eradicating any oppofensive two months ago, according to Western diplomats. Sudanese ofsition to the Communist regime and its new policy of barring ficials deny that Iranians are involved in the operations.

"We did long series of arrests, imprisonments, trials — anyone who opposed the party, we got them," he said. "We did it all." Mr. Eichner was ordered to arrest an alleged The government also raised an 85,000-strong militia, known as the Popular Defense Force, from the opponent of the party. He found his man on a collective farm, volunteering his labor to help it meet production ranks of Islamic militants and declared a jihad against the south.

The army has captured more "We arrested him as an enemy of socialism even as he worked voluntarily to make socialism work," Mr. Eichner than 10 towns in the last two said. "I wasn't responsible for this decision, but I was there. months, including most of the ma-jor strongholds of the Sudan Peo-

The former spies cling to their image of East Germany as a ple's Liberation Army. fair society where people were somehow kinder and less concerned with things material. "For the past nine years, I The government's army, while ric over the reverse in its r had a Trabi." East Germany's comically inept anto, Mr. Eichner said. "Now I have a Fiat. That's the only positive thing I can say about the new life. But I must add, I was tary fortunes, admits that the cost has been high. Military hospitals in Khartoum and Omdurman are filled with wounded, many of These days, they face punishment for their deeds. They are whom are carried by ambulances to banned from public jobs, scorned by many of their country-men, held up as symbols of a corrupt and oppressive system. "I have no prospect of a career," Mr. Eichner said. "I am 53 the hospitals during the nightly curriew to avoid public scrutiny, according to Western diplomats.

"We have suffered a lot of losses, from both the army and the Popular Defense Forces," said the armed forces spokesman, General Mohammed Abdullah Aweida, "but most of these injuries have been from mines and shelling, not gunfire."

The army is frantically trying to gain as much ground before the rainy season. "Our goal is to keep roads and the Nile waterway open to the secure bases we have established in the south," said General Aweida, "and if possible we would like to take Torit." Torit, one of only three major

towns still held by the Sudan Peo-ple's Liberation Army, is the head-quarters of Mr. Garang's main rebel faction. A force of 10,000 troops is trying to move east from Juba to take Torit, Western diplomats said

The dissident rebel group, known as the "Nasir faction," has negotiated a truce with the government and been allowed to remain in a small area along the border with Ethiopia. Both factions are included in the Abuja talks.

The government's stance has pushed the Sudan People's Liberation Army, for the first time since the current rebellion began, to call for a separate southern state.

But the call is viewed by Western diplomats as a cry of desperation. The government, dominated by the militant National Islamic Front led by Hassan Tourabi, has vowed to spread its brand of Islam throughout the Arab world and Africa,

"The government has the upper hand for now," said a Western dip-

two Pakistani diplomats persona aon grata on charges of spying Monday, in retaliation for the expulsion Sunday of an Indian diplo-mat from Islamabad. Pakistan was asked to withdraw Syed Fayyaz Mahmood Endrabi and Zafarni

### WORLD BRIEFS

### Afghan Rivals Agree on Cease-Fire And Set Elections Within Six Months

KABUL (AFP) — The rival Afghan unjahidin leaders Ahmad Shah Masoud and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar signed an agreement Monday to end hostilities, pull out forces from Kabul and hold elections in six months. The agreement was announced after a seven-hour meeting between the two men outside Kabul.

The method and the timing of the pullout will be decided by a mujahidin commission, according to a joint statement issued after the Hekmatyar-Masoud agreement was signed. The two-month term of the present interim government will not be extended, their statement said. It said elections would be held to ensure there was "no vacuum of power" in the country after the expiration of the interim government's term. The interim government took power on April 28 from Kabul's Communist regime. In light of the "unpredictable situation," the poll could be postponed after consultations between the two sides, it said.

### German Union Overrides Members

ESSLINGEN, Germany (Reuters) — The executive board of Germany's main public sector union, OcTV, has decided to override a ballot of

my's main public sector timon, UCLY, has decided to overfide a bands of its members and accept a pay accord agreed to in mid-May, a board member, Georg Steinborn, said Monday.

The board of 80 would also declare strikes in the sector formally ended, he added. It had voted to accept the pay arrangement with only two votes against and two abstentions, Mr. Steinborn said. A majority of eligible DeTV members earlier this month had rejected a pay package for a 5.4percent basic raise and scaled one-time benefits.

### ANC Group Suspends Mrs. Mandela

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Women members of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress have suspended his estranged wife, Winnie, from one of the last political posts she holds, a spokeswoman

Lindiwe Zulu, head of information at the ANC Women's League national headquarters, said the Johannesburg region of the league decided Sunday to suspend Mrs. Mandela indefinitely. She had served as head of the branch. Mrs. Mandela, who is on bail pending appeal of her conviction on kidnap and assault charges, in recent months has been accused of involvement in murder and the disappearance of ANC funds.

### Seoul Protests Incursion by North

SEOUL - South Korean delegates to a joint military committee neeting at the Demilitarized Zone have complained to North Korea about an incursion by Communist troops that ended with three North Koreans being killed Friday, a South Korean spokesman said Monday. North Korea denied sending troops into the southern section of the heavily fortified zone that separates North from South. It accused the

### Cheney Rejects Nuclear Test Cutbacks

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney rejected proposals Monday that Washington halt or reduce nuclear tests in line with Russian and French initiatives. "I haven't yet seen an argument for a lower level of testing than we currently have," Mr. Cheney said here.

Traveling to a defense ministers' meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said that the six underground tests conducted each year by the United States were the minimum needed to ensure the safety and

reliability of U.S. nuclear arms. President George Bush will meet the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, in Washington next month. They are expected to discuss Mr. Yeltsin's call for the United States to join the Russian and French nuclear test moratoriums, which last through 1992.

#### For the Record

The Weather

North America

Thomas Klestil, Austria's president-elect, will take over from Kurt Waldheim on July 8, ending six years of international embarrassment for the country. Mr. Waldheim was shunned abroad after he was found to have concealed facts about his wartime past as a German Army officer.

Austria Presse-Agentur said that President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany, who never met Mr. Waldheim officially, wrote in a congratulatory message that he would be happy to meet Mr. Klestil. (Reuters)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France's main pilots union, which represents about two-thirds of pilots, confirmed Monday that it was calling a strike Wednesday and Thursday to protest the dismissal of a pilot three years ago. (Reuters)

Hangary and Slovenia have signed an agreement to begin passenger and freight flights in the second half of the year, the MTI news agency reported. The Hungarian Maley airlines will start direct passenger service between Budapest and Ljubljana twice a week. The two states also agreed to build a high-speed rail line between the western Hungarian town of Szentgotthard and Murska Sobota in northern Slovenia, as well as direct phone lines between the two capitals. They established a telecom tions link via Vienna a few days ago.

The Austel Inter-Confinental Austerdam is scheduled to reopen Sept. l after a 22-month renovation. The 111 rooms have been enlarged and

Italian railroad employees belonging to breakaway unious have called for strikes Thursday and next Tuesday from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and a 24-hour strike June 6 starting at 9 P.M. They are protesting the national rail company's new policy of linking raises to contracts with individual workers instead of collective contracts negotiated by the unions. (IHT)

#### NEWS: For East's Liberated Media, the Political Static Remains Thick (Continued from page 1) (Continued from page 1) Polish Breadcasting Authority, the many now say that the real battle basic problem is that neither the The government, he said, pressed

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over control is just beginning.

In Poland, according to Karol

Jakubowicz, a senior official in the

government nor its opponents
wants autonomous radio and television stations they cannot control.

II. PLACE DE LA MADELEINE

PARIS - 42.65.36.26

freedom of the individual, "and the guarantees so the Communist Par- ing to Caechoslovak broadcasters.

ty couldn't back out of promises." for purposes other than what they were written for."

In Hungary, said Gyergy Balo, a president of the state-run radio pettary oversight committee that he said.

President Jozsef Antall 226 legislators are locked in pattle over who will coatrol public broadcasting. Meanwhile, Mr. Balo said, some Hungarian proadcast officials have simply privatized their own offices.

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Czechoslovakia has perhaps the for rigid laws that constrained the most advanced law establishing a broadcast council, but there has other side wanted to pail down been little follow-through, accord-

The council exists, but it has no This climate of distrust, he said, offices, phones or address," a "is still there because we come from preadcaster said. "We meet in resa 50-year tradition of laws being currents. The Finance Ministry manipulated and twisted around promises everything, but we get promises everything, but we get rothing.

Foreign cable and satellite television companies looking to invest in senior editor for Hungarian Televi- what is a virgin market have somesion, the government and the me-times compounded the problems, dia are in a virtual state of war. The Several Czechoslovak mayors set themselves up to sell cable rights to work was dismissed two weeks ago foreign firms even though they had after he walked out on a parliamean of legal basis to do so, officials

Sometimes overenthusiastic govenments reach too far. Romania has plans for 60 separate television stations and 120 radio frequencies. Hangary is buying a communications satellite from Israel to broadcast Hungarian-language programs to expatriates. Poland is proposing dozens of new stations, few of

which are likely to succeed finan-Reality is harsh. Assen Agov, the new president of Bulgarian Televison, has had to dismiss 1,000 of his plaint" to the Security Council, saff of 3,400 and put the rest on four-month contracts,

But sometimes dreams come tree. Liucija Baskauskas, a naturalized American citizen and cultural anticopologist who returned to her native Lithuania more than two years ago to take part in its independence struggle, finds herself guage of peace talks," Sheikh Nasabout to launch the country's first rallah said, "It is with blood that we independent television network.

### 8 Israeli Aircraft Strike in Lebanon After 2 Killings

The Associated Press

JIBSHEET, Lebanon - Four Israeli fighter-bombers and four helicopters fired rockets at suspected Shinte Muslim guerrilia strongholds in southern Lebanon on Monday. and the Lebanese police reported that a couple and their two daugh-ters were killed and six people were

The air strikes, the third and fourth in five days, kept tension high after a week of hostilities between pro-Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and Hezbollah, the extremist Party of God. The raids followed by a day the

stabbing death of an Israeli teen-ager near Tel Aviv by a Gaza Strip Arab and the killing of an Israeli soldier in a clash with armed Pales-Prime Minister Rashid SoIh of

Lebanon said his government had instructed its mission to the United Nations to make an "urgent com-At a rally in the eastern city of Baaibek, the Hezbollah leader,

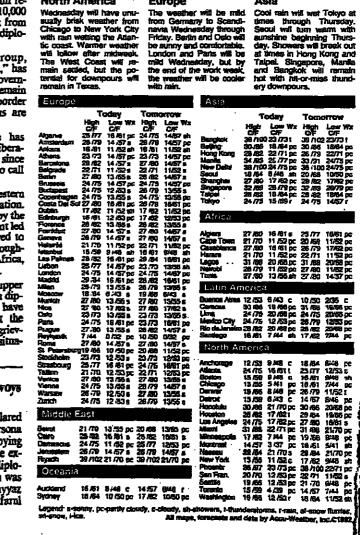
will be able to enforce justice."

Sheikh Hassan Nasrailah, promised to escalate the jihad, or holy war against Israel. "Jihad is the only language the enemy understands, not the lan-

starting with southern Sudan. lomat, "but the southerners have legitimate grievances against the north. And as long as these griev-ances are not addressed the situation remains unstable." India Ousts Pakistani Envoys

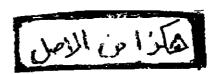
Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI - India declared Hasan within 48 hours.



Europe

Asia



# WORLD BRIEFS

Rivals Agree on Cease Plane Elections within Six Months and Alexander Manager and hold elections in the state of the state o

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Rejects Nuclear Test Cuthe

Recited to the Section Dick Change

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TRAVEL UPDATE

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Record

the section of the section of the particle of the section of the s running again.
"I have raised five children, got
my Ph.D. and worked — all at the
same time," she said. "I can do
anything."
Mrs. Baggiano, endorsed by the
state AFL-CIO and the district's Trup Suspends Mrs. Manda two major, newspapers, faces

George C. Wallace Jr., Alabama state treasurer and son of the forby the ANC Woods mer governor, in the June 2 Demoand And Women's region of the legal cratic primary. The Democrats have a better chance this time; Mr. Party pending and train pending appearance of ANC Dickinson is retiring after 14 terms. Mrs. Baggiano, a former Ala-bama human resources commissioner, is one of a record number of rotests Incursion by North women running for office this year John military on complained to North that ended with the couthern soils the couthern soils from South It are more than 150 for the House and

about 20 for the Senate, according to the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University. Although the overwhelming majointy of women running are abortion-rights supporters, "this is not a year when we are talking about one kind of woman candidate," said Isie Danowitz, executive director

of the bipartisan Women's Cam-, paign Fund.
You have women who have served in state legislatures, have run for Congress before, never run for office and are motivated because they want their kids to get a

Freuer nuclear tear distance of the Mr. Cheny side distance and the North Athers A creation of continues of the continues better education," she said. And to great the state of the s And there are women running in races, she said, that are "a flip-flop arter ben in the Russer president by of the normal political pattern."

A state of the sta In Kentneky, for example, state Representative Susan Stokes is a Republican who supports abortion rights and who has relied on contributions from political action committees. She is challenging Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, a all terms is provided elect, while he maint Democrat, who is anti-abortion and refuses political action com-A TOTAL SEPTEMBER Carto division of the control of as a Carton Annie

Ms. Danowitz said she expected "an attempt by many to say women candidates are fringe candidates." "But that is not the case," she added. "This is a very mainstream effort that is being responded to by a majority of the voters right now -with financial and political sup-port. To say it is narrow or on the dges is clearly not true."

Elaine Baxter, an Iowa Democrat running for a House seat, typifies many of this year's women can-

> en like myself who have served have progressively worked our way up from local to state office and are ears in the lower state legislature and is midway through her second term as secretary of state.

> "When we run, we are presenting ourselves as the best candidates, she said. "We're not asking for votes because we need more women in office. We are elected because we are the strongest candidates and because there is a desire for more romen in office."

> mentally, increased their representation in state legislatures. Today

For Seats in U.S. Congress they account for 18.6 percent of elected state legislators, up from 4.7 percent in 1971.

**Women Candidates** 

Record Numbers Are Vying

Say '92 Is Theirs

By Maralee Schwartz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Faye Baggiano, a Democrat, surprised the Alabama political establishment in 1999 when she nearly defeated Wil-But despite predictions made in recent election cycles that women voters would be electing women in ham L. Dickinson, a veteran Relarge numbers, women make up only 6 percent of Congress, compared with 4 percent in 1975. There are 2 women senators and 29 women House members. In 1990, a year that feminists and

others advanced as "the year of the woman," voters rejected strong women Senate candidates in Illi-nois, Rhode Island and Colorado. But political analysts predict that this year will be different. The anger over the Senate confirmation hearings of Justice Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court by an allmale Judiciary Committee appears

to have made the difference in two

Senate primary races - in Illinois

and in Pennsylvania - in which women candidates delivered up-

What also is working to the advantage of women candidates is the perception of women as outsiders and as more trustworthy. And, added Ellen Malcolm, president of Emily's List, which raises money for women Democratic candidates, women are seen as more in touch

"Voters think members of Congress don't have a clue about what is going on in the lives of working families," she said, "and they be-lieve women understand the economic pressures and will be tough fighters on those issues."



Haitian refugees waiting to be processed at Guantánamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba after being picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard.

## Haitians Plan Court Challenge to Bush Order

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine - Haitians and their supporters in the United States will pursue a court challenge to President George Bush's decision to intercept Haitian refugees at sea and return them to their homeland. Mr. Bush issued an executive order from his vacation home in Maine investing the

Coast Guard with the authority to intercept vessels beyond U.S. territorial waters and return them to Haiti. It was intended to discourage Haitians from trying to flee to the United States. Since the September coup that

ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the

number of refugees has swelled dramatically. The White House on Sunday cited a "dangerous and unmanageable situation" in the overcrowded refugee centers at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, the U.S. facility in Cuba that is holding refugees picked up in the Caribbean by the Coast Guard.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, expressed shock at what he called the "cruel, callous and cynical decision," adding that Mr. Bush was sending the refugees back to "torture and terror."

Cheryl Little, a lawyer and Haitian advocate, said it would be impossible for Haitians to be fairly processed for asylum.

Ira Kurzban, a Miami lawyer, said that a 1967 international protocol signed by the United States prohibited returning refugees to a nation when it is known that they will be

Mr. Kurzban said he would research legal challenges to the Bush order.
But the White House said, "The safety of

Haitians is best assured by remaining in their

## Bill to Ease Transfer Of U.S. Citizenship Is Making Headway

By Robert C. Siner rnational Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Legislation icans abroad to convey U.S. citizenship to their children stands a

good chance of passage this year. The measure, which is in the House of Representatives, includes language that would:

• Reduce to "one year in aggregate" the amount of time a U.S. citizen living abroad with a non-American spouse must have lived in the United States to be able to transmit citizenship to his children. Under current law the parent must have lived in the United States for five years, two of which occurred after age 14.

• Provide U.S. citizenship to a child born of an American parent if the child would otherwise be state-

• Redefine birth abroad of any U.S. citizen as "natural born." making the child eligible to run for

 Allow American parents living abroad to naturalize adopted children without having to move back permanently to the United States.

• When the mother is a U.S. citizen and the father is not, allow children born abroad before 1934, and their descendants, the same rights to citizenship as when the trymen at home.

father is the U.S. citizen. Before 1934, in situations where an American with an alien spouse resided that would make it easier for Amer- abroad, only males could transmit U.S. citizenship.

Restore citizenship to those who lost it by failing to meet the residence requirements of a section

of the Immigration Act that was repealed in 1980. Americans abroad have been urging these changes for over a de-

cade but this measure is the first that has a real chance of success. In the past, citizenship bills would be introduced, most often by Representative Bill Alexander, Democrat of Arkansas, and then

disappear without a trace. The measure originated in the House Judiciary Committee after the panel sifted through proposals by members of Congress and the

idministration and incorporated those it felt had merit. The bill is called the Immigration and Naturalization Housekeeping Amendments Act of 1992. During a hearing last week members of the Judiciary subcommittee on immigration were generally

sympathetic when Mr. Alexander testified about the importance of Americans abroad to U.S. trade and the need to given them the same rights enjoyed by their coun-

## Blighted Ivy: Money Woes in Columbia's League

By Anthony DePalma

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Columbia University's 238th year ended officially

mencement graced by Katharine But it was clear from fliers handed out by students near Delacorte Gate, on 116th Street in Manhat-

earlier this month with a regal com-

tan that the university's year of troubles was far from over. "Do you know where your mon-ey goes?" demanded the flier offered to parents and future donors,

the latter still in caps and gowns. The flier declared that the university, after raising the salary and benefits of its president, Michael I. Sovern, to more than \$400,000, and after stenciling faculty housing foy-ers in gold, "had the andacity" to limit aid to students and to make other cuts to trim a \$50 million budget shortfall.

This was to let them know they're not going to have anyplace to rest," M. Todd Chretien, a junior majoring in history, said as he

Columbia University has suffered many such uncomfortable moments in this year of hard times, and it was not alone.

ready to make the next step," said
Ms. Baxter, who served for five clite schools as well as other ones From Yale to Stanford, many are suffering from curtailed federal spending for education and research, a sagging economy and at

In addition, universities across the country are under sharp scrutiny over how they bill the federal government for the research it sponsors. Just last week, federal anditors discovered that Columbia Women have steadily, if incre-University had destroyed some records that were being reviewed for

But unlike the struggles at other universities, those at Columbia have been played out in public on an unusual scale that included strident attacks by a large segment of the faculty on the school's president and his administration.

But not all is bleak at Columbia. Last year, it managed to recruit two Nobel laureates; it saw applications rise for every one of its schools and introduced new curricula in the schools of medicine and

The university president says he regards the troubles as an opportunity to look at the things Columbia can do best over the long term.

"I don't think that the changes are likely to be the sort that anyone outside of the institution will see," he said. "Significant changes will occur, not because we have to deal with the shortfalls but because we need to reallocate in order to do

To deal with existing budget problems that come to something on the order of 5 or 10 percent is not something that requires you to go to the heart of the enterprise."

The belt-tightening at Columbia is not so severe as measures being considered at Yale, which include mation of several departments and consolidation of others. But the situation has caused concern among professors and students that Columbia is in danger of losing the momentum it gained after reinding from problems in the 1960s and 1970s.

In fact, the shock of student is not uncommon to hear people effect.

say the "glory years" ended with million to bring its \$1 billion bud- likely to crowd classes further. The the upheavals.

Many departments now are right on the brink of becoming world-class departments again," sighed Katherine S. Newman, an associate professor of anthropology elected to head Arts and Sciences' executive committee.

Columbia had to make deep cuts and dip into its \$1.5 billion endowment to reduce a projected \$50 million deficit in the 1992-'93 budget to a more manageable \$15 million.

The spending of endowment principal is considered a last resort, cause it reduces the money derived from interest to be used for scholarships, salaries and construc-

For the 1993-1994 academic year, Columbia will again have to cut deep, this time trimming \$72

## **Taiwan Students**

TAIPEI - Taiwan on Monday lifted a four-decade ban on student exchanges with China, saying academic contacts would help to re-

duce political tension. Taiwan students may now visit China and Chinese students travel to Taiwan to take part in international meetings, seminars and com-petitions, training courses, exhibitions and performances.

Council, which formulates policy demonstrations in 1968 and New toward China, said the students York City's fiscal crisis in the mid- would be allowed to stay a maxi-1970s so damaged Columbia's abil- mum of two months. A ban on ity to raise money and attract the Taiwan students' enrollment in best students and professors that it Chinese universities will remain in

from the endowment. Although the effects of the budget problem might not be apparent the university will be different in

many ways. The most noticeable changes are in Arts and Sciences, including: • The 36-acre (14.5-hectare)

campus in Upper Manhattan will become even more crowded. There will be 50 more undergraduates and 60 more graduate students who are being admitted mainly so the university can get their tuition. • Faculty positions will be cut

total down to its 1978 level. This is indefinitely.

get into the same range of deficit, faculty will also get slightly smaller \$15 million. This, too, will come raises than expected.

• Cuts will be made in the support staff that students rely on for help in housing, employment and nediately to incoming freshmen, guidance. The extent of the cuts will not be known until Board of Trustee action next month.

• Although severe financial-aid cuts have been delayed for a year. students on scholarships will make a sacrifice. Their two paid trips home during the upcoming class year have been cut to one. The scholarship students do not know what will happen to their aid after

• A \$60 million renovation of 8.6 percent, which will bring the Butler Library has been delayed

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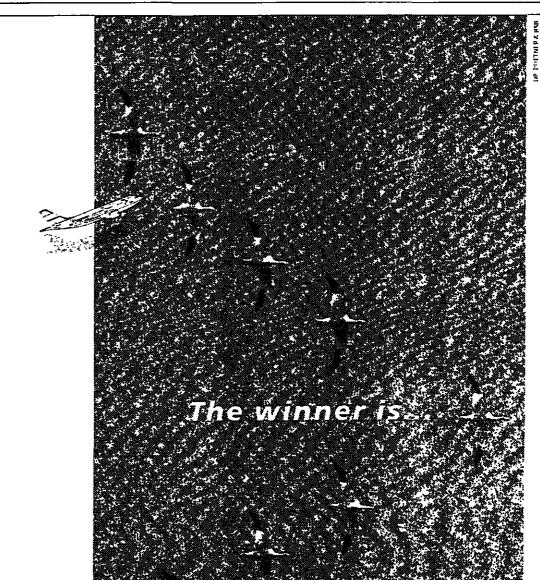
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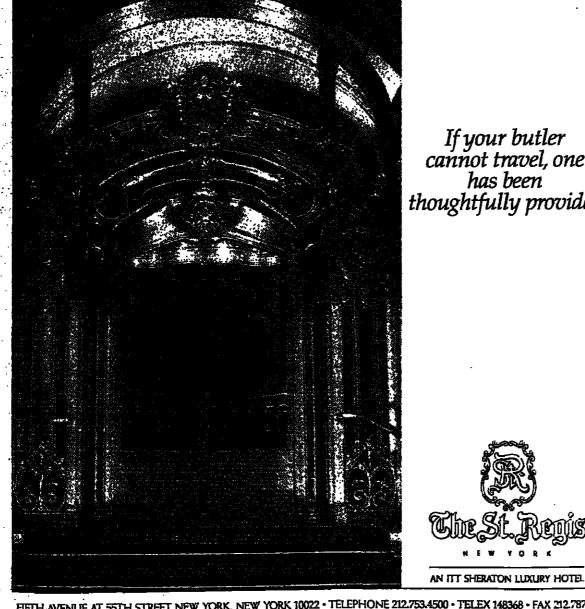
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## Thais Move to Curb the Army

### Constitution Now Excludes Soldiers as Prime Ministers

By Philip Shenon Ver York Times Service

BANGKOK - Thailand's parnament moved quickly Monday to amend the constitution to end the military stranglehold on Thai polities, a day after the army-backed prime minister. Suchinda Kraprzyoon, was forced to resign in disgrace after troops under his control killed sceres of pro-democracy demonstrators.

Members of parliament voted by an overwhelming margin to approve constitutional amendments that would have the effect of limiting the military's involvement in politics. The most important amendment requires that future prime ministers be elected members of parliament - not appointed, like General Suchinda.

The parliamentary session Monday had an air of menace about it. both because several lawmakers are under threat of criminal investigation for their role in the brutal suppression of democracy demonstrators last week and because General Suchinda and the nation's top military commanders are said still to be in Thailand, but out of

more than 1,000 flag-waving demonstrators who had gathered out-

There's no place to hide," several of them velled as lawmakers entered the building. A large banner was draped across two trees near the front entrance of parliament. It read: "No Peace for Mass Murder-

Thousands of Thais, people of all incomes and ages, continued to demonstrate Monday against the military. Many of them turned out on university campuses around Bangkok to hear lecturers promote the goal of true democracy in a nation that has known mostly military rule since the early 1930s.

General Suchinda was appointed prime minister last month, 15 months after he led a coup that brought down the last democratically elected Thai government.

He was reported to be huddling at an air force guest house in Bangkok with the nation's supreme military commander, Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rojananil, and with the army commander, General Issarapong Noonpackdi, who is General Suchinda's brother-in-law.

Opposition parties have an-nounced they will try to overturn a As members of parliament en-tered the chambers Monday morning, they could hear the chants of cution of General Suchinda and

role in the killings last week.
The leader of the nation's de-

mocracy movement, Chamlong Scimuang, arrived Monday in parliament - he is a member of the House - and told supporters that opposition parties, academics and the people are doing whatever they can so that the amnesty does not protect the wrongdoers.

The move to overturn the amnesty decree, which was issued under the name of General Suchinda and King Bhumibol Adulyadej, is expected to be taken up in parliament later this week.

"The situation is very fluid and the pro-democracy forces are very concerned," said Nikon Chandravithun, a law professor at Bangkok's Thammasat University. In parliament, the five pro-military parties that brought General

what was described as remarkable and uncharacteristic speed to win passage of constitutional reforms limiting the military's power. The constitutional amendments approved would forbid the military-appointed Senate from voting

Suchinda to power moved with

on legislation, and would give the job of parliamentary president to a lawmaker from the freely elected House instead of the Senate, as it now the case.



A RUSSIAN POW COMES HOME — Sergei Fatayev with his mother and father in Moscow on Monday following his release from Afghanistan after five years as a prisoner of war. Mr. Fatayev said that two other soldiers from his unit were still being held.

### BLOODY: Yugoslav Peacemaking Force Would Need 100,000 Troops

(Continued from page 1)

fought with tanks, trucks and guerrilla fighters, making the factions virtually indistinguishable from one another from the air.

The most likely result of intervention - which two European policy-makers refused to rule out as an eventual possibility - is that Western forces would have to endure bloody, low-intensity warfare of the sort waged by Britain in Northern Ireland, with troops sustaining a small but steady flow of casualties yet failing to bring a solution visibly closer.

Military planners, even as they work on contingency plans, have been emphasizing that Yugoslavia offers no easy successes and real risks of costly failure.

As a result, some officials believe that the public debate is more about politics inside the Western alliance than about any real intention of plunging into a potential quagmire in Yugoslavia.

We are really talking about the need - maybe - to do something next time." a U.S. official said. Everyone in the loop concedes that Yugoslavia is a past case al-

In raising the idea of intervention, negatively phrased as something not ruled out by Washington, ground attack fighters when they

Secretary of States James A. Baker were providing some support for "anyone who is looking for reasons 3d implicitly made the point that only NATO can field forces of the power in the Adriatic might have action in the face of this kind of kind that would be needed to impose a cease-fire in Yugoslavia.

Driving home that point, an American official at NATO said that European Community governintelligence to support an interven-

as the just-announced French-German army corps that has aroused Emphasizing this point, the Britman army corps that has aroused concern in Washington about European loyalty to NATO - will undertaking such operations by it-

Theoretically, NATO has embraced a new doctrine of how its power should be used: Instead of deterring a Soviet attack, it is now supposed to serve for crisis-management and prevent rivalries from deteriorating into warfare of the security.

sort that has engulfed Yugoslavia. But Western military passivity has raised the likely costs of inter-vention as the conflict has widened to include Bosnia-Herzegovina. Western air power could certain-

ly have grounded the Yugoslav

been powerful enough to halt the nightmare is not warranted at this Serbian forces' attack on the port time, is on the wrong wavelength." of Dubrovnik.

ments had declined a U.S. offer of of separating the combatants have shares British and French reservaair transport, communications and worsened dramatically, both be- tions, more than it publicly admits, cause the scale of the problem has expanded and because the hostile tion by their forces. expanded and because the hostile It was a pointed reminder that factions and ethnic communities any purely European force - such are more inextricably intertwined

ish defense secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, said Monday that "one could need years before it could envisage not expect UN forces, involving British servicemen, to actually go into the middle of a war and try to sort that out."

European leaders are under mounting pressure to take stronger action on the Yugoslav conflict, which is undermining voters' confi-dence in the EC's ability to handle

But EC governments have only just reached a political consensus that Serbia is the main culprit, and their military planning has not seriously started

Indirectly underscoring the view that U.S. leadership is still needed by Europeans, Mr. Baker said that posed, officials said.

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But the United States still ac-Now that Bosnia-Herzegovina knowledges the need for an inter-has been engulfed, the difficulties national mandate for action, and it about setting more precedents for intervention in a foreign civil war. These governments fear the example might someday be used to justi-

### 63 Ghanaians Killed In Ethnic Violence

fy interference in their own affairs.

ACCRA, Ghana --- At least 63 people were killed in weekend ethnic clashes in northern Ghana that left villages burnt to the ground and sent scores of inhabitants fleeing the area, regional officials said Monday.

Government sources said the death toll in the fighting, which pitted Gonja tribesmen against Nawuris, could be as high as 80. Police officers and soldiers have been sent to restore calm, and a dusk-to-dawn curfew has been im-

## **UN Accuses**

**Serbs of New** Violations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BELGRADE — Sporadic fight-ing in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the expulsion of Croats from the Serboccupied regions of Croatia contin-ued Monday despite the threat of international sanctions against Ser-

Although there were no clashes reported Monday between Serbian fighters and Muslim-led defenders in Sarajevo, fighting continued elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The United Nations accused Serbs of forcing Croats out of their homes in Tovarnik, a Serb-occupied town in eastern Croatia. In a statement, the UN called the

action "another instance of socalled 'ethnic cleansing' " of regions that Serbs took over during a six-month war in Croatia. The continuing expulsion of

Croats from eastern Croatia and the halt in the Yugoslav Army's pullout from regions it occupied have further jeopardized the UN peace mission in Yugoslavia, UN officials said.

After the expulsions in Tovarnik, the UN ordered "an immediate the civilian police patrols" in eastern Croatia, the UN statement '90s: Glazed and repelled by the

About 14.000 UN peacekeepers are being deployed in Croatia's trouble zones. One of their jobs has been to allow thousands of refugees to return to homes they had fled during the Serb-Croat war, which started after Croatia declared independence last June.

Foreign Minister Andrei Ko-zyrev of Russia visited Slovenia and Croatia on Monday in another attempt to negotiate between the

In Sarajevo on Monday, scores of Yugoslav soldiers sweltered aboard federal army trucks trapped in barracks after plans to evacuate them broke down.

Colonel Jovan Divjak, deputy commander of Muslim forces blockading the barracks, said Sarajevo authorities refused to let the troops leave because the army reneged on an agreement to surren-

The federal army began to leave Bosnia several weeks ago and was supposed to have been out by May 19. Croatian and Muslim fighters have disrupted the withdrawal, insisting that the troops leave their heavy weapons behind. Some 100,000 federal army soldiers, most of them Serbs, are in Bosnia-Herze-(AP, Reuters)

(Continued from page 1)

are not suppressed for political rea-

After the failure of a coup by

hard-line Communists in August, Russian officials disclosed evi-

dence showing that the party had

funded leftist organizations in the

West, including the U.S. Commu-

Mr. Shakhrai said that the chan-

latter received around \$20 million a

the Soviet State Bank for Foreign Trade to remit funds to the KGB.

which would assume responsibility

There are believed to be sharp

lease of top-secret documents be-

more radical group around Mr.

Yeltsin, has argued for publication

as rapidly as possible in order to

emphasize the break with the old

He confirmed that he was resign-

ing as a member of the president's

uner council because of policy dif-

erences with other aides, including

longing to the Communist Party. Mr. Shakhrai, who belones to the

for passing on the money.

ist organizations.

### UN: N.Y. Bids to Keep 4 Agencies

(Continued from page 1) might accompany the agency in a move to Bonn, the German government has also offered free German tive elections. language lessons, officials in Germany said.

The reunification of Germany and the prospective move of the nation's capital to Bedin later in the decade would deprive Bonn of a large bureaucracy. It would also again from June 6 to 9 to meet with leave Bonn with dozens of empty government buildings - including a new parliament, whose construction was begun before reunification last year - and with thousands of empty homes and apartments now occupied by government officials and employees, not to mention the loss of business.

To fill that void, the German government has mapped ambitious plans to develop Boun as a center or international agencies, including United Nations and perhaps

European Community agencies. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's gov-

been determined, but the govern-Mr. Kohl is believed to have

made the offer to the UN agencies on May 5, when he was in New York to speak at a convention of American newspaper publishers. He is scheduled to be in New York Jewish leaders and attend to other nonstate business.

Crain's said the three agencies considering Germany's offer now pay a total of \$14 million a year in rent to landlords in New York.

The weekly business publication said Germany was up to date in its UN payments, while the United States, the largest contributor to the world body, owes \$555 million in general dues and \$112 million for peacekeeping operations.

Renters news agency Sunday night quoted unnamed UN offi-Chancellor Helmut Kohl's gov- cials as saying that no move was enument has already decided to likely until 1996 and that Born was leave the German Ministry for Development Aid, its foreign aid UN Development Program. All agency, in Bonn when the rest of three of the agencies invited to Germany moves to Berlin. The date of that move has not yet development programs.

### WORDS: What's in a Decade?

wanton spending of the wild capitalists, people were supposed to return to home-style values.

The '90s in other words were to be the '60s but without the hallucinogens and with more character built in Good-bye, Bright Lights, Big City. Helio, Fresh Air, Saug

For a while, at least in the universe that is governed by the laws of consumerism, it seemed true. Glamour and sophistication (La

croix's pours and top-of-the-line Mercedeses) were ushered out as the hallmarks of the good life; lowkey sincerity (the fresh-faced parents and tot gathered round the tub in this year's Liz Claiborne ads, shot in understated black and white) was ushered in.

The trouble with this smoothly executed about-face is that what worked so well for the mercantile imperative — for Giorgio Armani, say, who introduced his soft-shoul dered "schlep" suit just in time for the humbled posture of the new decade — worked less well for real humans, whose morals and outer garb don't so easily mix and match.

Trends like casual dressing and nesting take the wind out of people who want to have a good time," said Richard Kirshenbaum, 31, the creative director of a New York

a large and influential group of former Communist officials. He

said, however, that he continued to support the president and would represent Mr. Yeltsin in the court

■ Turkey Urges Peace Talks

Reuters reported from Moscow.

"We shall cooperate not only in

spheres but also in strengthening

world peace," the Itar-Tass press

agency quoted Mr. Demirel as hav-

The prime minister of Turkey,

MOSCOW: Regime Aided Terror

nist Party. But there has so far been Suleyman Demirel, called Monday

little documentary proof of long- for negotiations to settle the con-

standing Western allegations of flict between Azerbaijan and Ar-

links between the Soviet Commun-menia over the territories of Nagor-

nist Party and international terror- no-Karabakh and Nakhichevan,

Mr. Shakhrai said that the chan-neling of funds to international ter-for talks with President Yeltsin,

rorist organizations and the fund- signed a treaty with his Russian

ing of Western Communist parties hosts, mapping out the future di-had been carried out similarly. The rection of relations.

year. The leadership would instruct economic, social and cultural

Turkey.

y. Youre but terrible person if you want to buy a Yohji Yamamoto blazer."

It is tempting to construe defailure to fit in with the clothes of the times, as though life itself comes down to a War of the Labels, a matter of siding with expensive foreign designs and against moder-

ate native shapes.

And there may be something in the very nature of trying to codify

'I waited until 1976 before I opened my big mouth about the '70s. Hindsight is easier.'

Tom Wolfe

tiny segments of history that runs counter to making serious claims upon people's attention.

lize,' is to substitute nostalgia for history," said Marshall Blonsky, who teaches semiotics at the No School for Social Research. "And nostabia means that what is produced is an idealized version of what was. What you've done is to open up a new market - for Golden Oldies, or '60s tie-dyed clothing.

"You've commodified the decade. It's all part of the moessant. fashion game in the States. Time itself becomes a matter of fashion." Still underneath the carping about clothes and cars he deeper annieties. These include the in-

creased perception, with each suc-ceeding decade, of people as cogs in a vest hype machine. "Decadology ought to be out-

lawed," said the writer Barbara Probst Solomon, "When I got through college I was told I was a member of the Silent Generation, yet all my friends were very political. It was a press agent's gimmick then and it's one now."

The question, finally, to be posed about the passing of the climate of excess is whether the cold shower of the economic recession has genuinely spilled over into other areas; that is, whether Americans have rethought their values so much as cut back on them.

Asked whether Turkey would of-Mr. Wolfe, while conceding that differences of opinion within the fer military support to Azerbaijan, Russian government over the re- a fellow Muslim state, Mr. Demirel "there's been a lot of ethical and moral questioning on all sides," has responded, "Azerbaijan has not aphis doubts as to whether there have plied for military assistance from been any cataclysmic shocks to the underlying acquisitive ideology. He added that the conflict "must be settled through political negotia-

"I don't see any great movement. that's going to change asything he said. "Nobody wants to admit Peace talks between Azerbaijan and Armenia with mediation by that all that went wrong in the 90s is that the money stopped flowing. It's much easier and more satisfy Moscow, Turkey and Iran, have been ineffective in ending the fighting, which has killed more than ing to think in cosmic terms, that

would never set any tenants would never get any tenants.
In fact, he said tenants pying buildings almost as fast as they go up.
Fueling the Hong Kong boom is what is happening next door in Guangdong Province, one of China's special economic zones, where

Beijing allows the establishment of privately owned businesses. The province's economy is expanding at double-digit annual rates, and China's leaders have recently offered public assurances that they will not

CHINA:

Hong Kong Is Hot

(Combuned from page 1) milions of tops of merchan

moving between China's booming southern provinces and the outside

is he worned that the Com

ists will expropriate his cumpany's \$800 million property? Mr. Gilbert

scofled at the question. "China is

not going to take over Hong Kong," he said. "Heng Kong is already taking over south China. A

new dragon is thing created, and

this one is going to be the mother of

Such talk is widely echood in

business circles, marking a radical

change from the gloom that pre-vailed after the June 1989 killing of

pro-democracy demonstrators near

Tianaumen Square in Beijing.
In the massacre's aftermath

Hong Kong acquired the image of a

place being abandoned faster than

ever by its doctors, engineers and

other professionals. Last year, even

the venerable Hongkong & Shang-hai Bank created an escape hasch

for its assets by setting up a Lon-don-based holding company.

People here still expect Beijing to clamp down on political and social freedoms in 1997, and many of the

territory's citizens have secured

foreign passports. But there are fewer fears about the economy. "The mood in the territory today

is more than buoyancy, it's mane,
Hong Kong-based Political & Bonomic Risk Consultancy Ltd. told
clients this month. "Cocliness" in

becoming so intense that it is both unattractive and dangerous."

So Hong Kong, famous for its 19th-century role in the silk, tea and opium trade, is again prospering because of its proximity to Chi-

na After the 1949 Communist rev-

olution, the territory's contact with

China was restricted, and its most

precious natural asset, the only

deep-water port on the Asian main-

land between Singapore and

Shanghai, went langely to waste, Hong Kong was forced to turn in mass manufacturing.

Now the territory of 6 million

people is resuming its role as a hub of the Chine trade, but it is also

becoming a magnet for those who seek to provide financing, services

seek to provide mancing, services and management expertise for an aspiring industrial powerhouse. In a downtown brimming with skyscrapers, more sprout. Workers are finishing the 78-story Control Plaza, the talkest building in Asia.

China has moved from being

the threat to being the opportuni-ty," said William H. Overholt, ex-

ecutive director of the Hong Kong

This building was just a hole in the ground at the time of Tianan-

men Square," Mr. Overholt said, gesturing at Pacific Place II, a bus-

ting retail and office complex is

which his firm's operations are lo-

cated. He said the "conventional

office of Bankers Trust Co.

ali drasons.

reverse the reforms. Hong Kong companies already employ 3 million people in the province making toys gadgets and garments for wages one-fifth to one-tenth the colony's rate. Hong Kong's business community ex-pects to continue this shift of lowcost labor into Guangdong long after 1997, creating higher-paying jobs for Hong Kong in the process.

A typical Hong Kong shirt company, for example, will design its products in Hong Kong and run its products are thoughten and run its marketing and run its products of the state marketing shipping banking and insurance services there, too, while cutting bolts of cloth and sewing on

battons in Guangdong.
"People say, what's going to hap-pen in 1997? And a lot of the busness community says, Lord-knows," said Richard W. Mounce, general manager of Chase Minhattin Bank's Hong Kong operation.

But that's coly asking half the question. The other half is, what if things go possilvely? In the view of a lot of us here, the upside is atta-

Most telling of sil, the optimists are putting their money into such investments as the Asia Ferminals

ning. South China may become the

premiet light-manufacturing center of the world over the next 20 to 30

Two hig Hong Keng companies are spending nearly \$1 billion to construct Hong Keng a cighth shipping berth, which is scheduled to become operational in August 1993; this is private money, not public. Several companies are vyubble. ing for the rights to build No. 9.

In another example, Exson Energy Lid, and its longitum parinet. Chana Light & Power Co., made a commitment earlier that year to build an electric power plant at Black Point, 32 bilometers from central Hong Kong, Exten holds a 60 percent state in the venture. which will cost an estimated \$25 billion and will not be complied tmfi 1996 - ---

Such summy seminarity are led shared by everyone. A little more than half of the of purious companies surveyed last guarant by Business International, a conby Business International, a consulting firm, and their man countries of the property of the union operations. A majority of the union operations. A majority of the union operations. A majority of the union street product of the union of t

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Lixembourg	LF <sub>1</sub>	13,000	20,920	7,100
Netherlands	FL	710	1,183	390
Noway	NK.	3,300	5,096	1,900
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Most countries have become increasingly aware that warming of the Earth could cause climatic changes and rising sea levels. Even the United States, which contributes more to the greenhouse effect than any other country but has been resis-

tant, is considering curbs on gases thought to cause global warming.

But here there is little awareness of the problem.

China burns increasing amounts of coal and is effected to become the single greatest contributor of seemhouse gases in coming decades.

China will probably become the No. 2 emitter within the next 10 years, said Christopher Flavin,

finate specialist at the Worldwatch Institute, an environmental research group in Washington, D.C. The rate of growth in China's carbon diox-

Burning coal produces carbon dioxide, the most significant greenbouse gas, and coal is China's main source of energy. At the Earth Summit in Rio

de laneiro next week, world leaders will try to persuade countries, particularly developing na-tions to use less coal and to spend more on the

But there is no doubt that China will continue to rely on coal well into the next century, so the orners execution for environmentalists is whether or not China will be willing to curb the country's release of threatening gases, even at the possible

"China must develop, and its people must enjoy a bester life, but we can't make it without energy,"

said Bai Xianhong, a senior official at the State Science and Technology Commission, which over-sees environmental work. "You can't say that for

the sake of lowering carbon dioxide emissions,

Onne shouldn't burn coal anymore. This is impos-

The winter, plumes of black coal smoke rise from millions of homes. In major cities, where few use

millions of homes. In major cities, where few use gas heating, a typical family may burn nearly half a ton of coal during winter. Three-quarters of Chi-

na's energy comes from coal, and power generators and industrial boilers pump hundreds of thou-sands of tons of carbon dioxide into the air each

"Every morning, a dense black smoke streams out of the smokestack right behind our house," said a young worker in Beijing, "Who's thinking of global warming, when we can barely even

Each year, China mines more than a billion

metric tons of coal, more than any other country in

the world. By the end of this century, the country

plans to produce 1.4 billion tons each year, almost all of which it will burn at home, and by 2020, it

emitter anywhere in the world."

cost of economic growth.

ssions is far, far greater than any major

dangerous in the sit, in the sit, in the sit, in the sit, is again page proximity of Community o ory of 6 miles e its role and ict for there

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th and some hard W. Mr. of Chase Mr. Kong open esking be er half is w in " In the or he speak is a man hears."

Brosey in s

She described how, in travels,

**Energy Gets Priority Over Environment** By Sheryl WuDunn could mine 2 billion tons a year, half the world's .. New York Tones Service production.

Chinese leaders say they are well aware of the BELLING - China's economic revolution may pollution that unrestrained coal-burning can electricity plants, but it is also having an unintendcause, but the government has made its position clear: It will not sacrifice development for the ed effect: It is contributing to global warming at a

> "You can't even talk about economic sacrifice," said Jing Wenyong, director of the Environmental Engineering Institute, at Qinghua University. "Above all, we must have economic development." At last count, in 1989, China produced 9.1

percent of the gases that contribute to global warming ranking third in the world, according to World Resources Institute, a nonprofit research group in Washington. The United States produced the largest amount, 17.8 percent; the Soviet Union followed, with 13.6 percent.

Per capita, China does not even rank in the top 50 countries, the institute says; each American is responsible for nine times as much greenhouse gas

But China's gross domestic product could grow 8.5 percent a year for the next three decades — unlikely but not impossible, since its economy grew by 9.7 percent a year in the 1980s. Thus, by 2025, the amount of carbon dioxide released could be three times the amount released by the United States, according to estimates by the Stockholm Environment Institute.

Scientists both in Beijing and abroad say China must improve the efficiency of its steel mills, its factories and all energy consumption if it wants to continue growing while limiting its contribution to global warming. Energy use by China's industry is among the least efficient in the world, said William U. Chandler, senior scientist at Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, an environmental manement and consulting group in Richland, Wash-

"The United States is the greatest concern because it is the largest emitter now," Mr. Chandler said in a telephone interview. "But the lines will cross in the future in terms of their emissions versus ours, and they will become the largest emitter. If they do that without becoming energy efficient, they will suffer the wrath of the rest of the world the way the United States does now."

Chinese specialists argue that it is unfair to impose constraints on China when Western countries have been polinting the atmosphere for more than a century and China has only recently become a significant offender.

"It's not good enough to calculate total emissions of a year, but for the last 200 years," said Wang Mingxing, an atmospheric physicist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. "If you calculate the emissions for 200 years, China's concentration

Mr. Jing added: "The problems with the greenhouse effect didn't come about in one or two years. They're the result of more than 100 years of industrialization. They weren't created by the develop-ing countries, but by the industrialized ones."

## **Exploiting Earth While Saving It:** Treaty Looks Like a Key to Summit

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Weak and wobbly though it may be in some ways, the treaty on preserving the world's biological species adopted last week in Nanobi is being characterized by some conservationists as a bona fide breakthrough in dealing with the central problem to be addressed at Earth Shirming in Piola Lancing from Imag 2 to 14 hours nit in Rio de Janeiro from June 3 to 14: how to accommodate economic development without

As the global economy expands and the population of developing countries soars, humans are destroying natural ecosystems and habitats at a

### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

rate that some biologists fear will result in the extinction of perhaps a quarter of the world's plant, animal, and microbial species in 50 years. The organisms are part of the interdependent web of life vital to all species, including Homo sapicas. Now, for the first time, 98 nations have taken formal steps to deal with the situation. The United States, Japan, and perhaps other countries object to some aspects of the agreement, but if 30 or more countries ratify the treaty it will take effect and be

The treaty aims to reconcile the twin imperatives of economic development and the protection of species and ecosystems.

It is "the first attempt to marry the two concepts in practice," said Richard Mott, the treaties officer of the World Wildlife Fund, who attended the Nairobi talks. "It is a treaty that truly breaks new ground. It will not put an end to the extinction of plant and animal species overnight, but it is the first attempt by governments to tackle the problem at its root causes in a systematic manner.

The treaty, he said, institutionalizes a new concept that many conservationists are beginning to embrace: Conservation will fail unless it is integrated with human activity.

The agreement was reached after two weeks of pressure to

talks that turned chaotic because of pressure to have the treaty ready to sign in Rio. It is one of two pillars of the summit meeting. The other, a treaty committing its ratifiers to stabilize emissions of gases believed to cause global warming, was negotiated carlier this mouth.

Critics say both cases represent a lowest-common-demonstator approach and so fell far short of the deal. But many experts, including some critics, shows that each nevertheless establishes a frame-work that could provide the besis for dealing with the two global problems in the long term.

The biodiversity treaty commits nations that The biodiversity treaty commits nations that

ratify it to take actions aimed at preserving species and ecosystems while pursaing economic develop-

ment and attacking poverty.

The nations would develop national strategies to integrate conservation into their planning in the hope that species and ecosystem protection would become an everyday component of economic and social policy. They would also set up protected areas, promote the protection of whole ecosystems as well as individual species, manage biological resources with the aim of protecting them both inside and outside formal

degraded ecosystems. The treaty requires countries to inventory and monitor their biological assets and calls for signers to meet periodically to assess progress. They could

take further action if necessary.

While most of the concern about species protection has been voiced by the rich industrialized nations, most of the species themselves are in the developing countries of the tropics, where economic survival is by far the top preoccupation. So the specific conservation actions required are hedged about with qualifiers like "as far as possible" and as appropriate."

The treaty says conservation should take fully into account that economic and social development and the eradication of poverty are the first priority of the developing countries. It says that any conservation efforts they undertake will depend on the flow of money from rich nations. And it calls for the poorer, species-rich countries to reap a fair share of the profits when enterprises in rich countries exploit their biological resources.

"There will be those who will say the convention is too weak, barely addressing the magnitude of the threat to the global web of life," said Mostafa K. Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, under whose auspices the treaty was negotiated. But, he said, "the process of international environmental law requires us, for better or for worse, to walk before we can run and

to crawl before we walk."
Historically, conservationists have set aside nature preserves and let nature take its course. Despite this, species loss and ecosystem damage have continued apace. The new treaty, Mr. Mott of the WWF said, makes it incumbent on the signers to develop and promote conservation projects that combine both conservation and development

Mr. Tolba of the United Nations described the treaty as a "two-way street." If either the rich countries or the poor countries renege on their part

of the bargain, he said, it will fail.

How well it is carried out, Mr. Mott said, "is part
of a great experiment in finding ways to bring human activity into balance with nature."

## Elizabeth David, Writer, Dies

LONDON — Elizabeth David, 78, the doyenne of English food writers, died Friday, two weeks af-ter suffering a stroke.

In the sistere days after World War II, when cookery options were limited by rationing and shortages, Mrs. David inspired Britons with her writings about the earthy delights of the eastern Mediterra-

she had fallen "under the spell of the Levant — the warm flat bread, the freshly pressed tomato juice, the charcoal-grilled lamb, the oniony salads, the mint and yoghurt sauces, the sesame seed paste, the pistachios and the pomegranates and the apricors, the rosewater and the scented sweetniests, and everywhere the warm spicy smell of cum-

She changed the way people in peasant farmers in the Argentine

this country talked about food and plains and hills, became ill at his botel while attending a music festicooked," said her publisher and friend, Jill Norman.

Mrs. David's first book, published in 1950, was "A Book of Mediterranean Food." Books on French country and provincial cooking and on English cookery followed. She wrote regularly for The Sunday Times, the magazines Vogne and House and Garden and

The Spectator. Edonard Roditi, 81, a poet, essay-ist and translator associated with the Surrealists in the 1930s, died May 10 in Paris from injuries suffered in an accident in Spain, where

he had been vacationing. Atalonalpa Yupanqui, 83, the Argentine singer-composer, died in Nimes on Saturday. The hoarsevoiced folksinger and poet, who wrote more than 100 songs, many celebrating the life and struggle of

Cardinal Giovanni Colombo, 89, the former archbishop of Milan, died Wednesday. He served as archbishop of Italy's biggest industrial and business center for 16 years until his retirement in 1979.

Dan Enright, 74, who helped launch the TV game show era and whose career nearly ended when he admitted some of the games were fixed, died Friday.

### Hail Injures 8 in Tunisia

TUNIS - Eight people were injured by hailstones the size of eggs during storms that damaged crops and cut electrical power in central



Miriam Santiago, running second in the presidential race, meeting the press Monday in the hospital.

## Ramos Rival, Moving Up, Ends Fast

MANILA — The Philippine oresidential contender Miriam D. Santiago, heeding appeals from Roman Catholic leaders, on Monday ended her three-day protest fast against alleged election frand, her campaign headquarters said. Legislative battles erupted in both houses of Congress over rules for reviewing and certifying the election results. The two chambers met separately Monday and were to convene in a joint session Tues-day to begin the review.

Congress must proclaim a new president and vice president by June 30, when President Corazon C. Aquino's six-year term ends, or risk a constitutional crisis or military takeover.

Mrs. Aquino's candidate, former Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, held a commanding lead. Media Citizens Quick Count, the government-authorized tabulation service, said General Ramos was leading Monday with 4,089,321 votes, or 24 percent, with more than 73 percent of the votes counted.

Mrs. Santiago was in second place with 3,062,071, or 18 percent, followed by Eduardo Cojuangco with 3,042,705, or 17.87 percent.

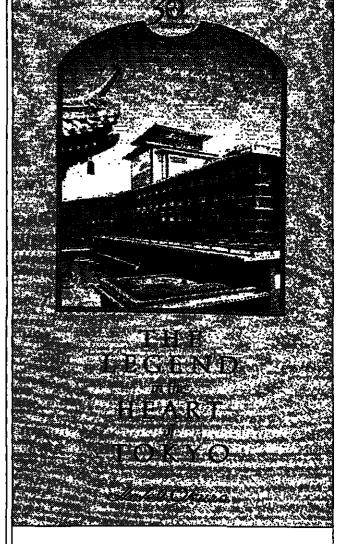
Last Saturday, the 46-year-old former judge who crusaded against graft began a "fast until death if necessary" because of alleged corruption in the election.

In a statement Monday, Mrs.

suaded by Cardinal Jaime Sin, archbishop of Manila, from further fasting "because she cannot fight graft and corruption any more if still in a hospital late Monday.

Congress will be using figures of the Commission on Elections when it reviews and counts. In principle, the figures should match, or nearly match, those of Onick Count, since its tally is based on official counts at precinct and municipal level.

The commission's figures are being compiled at provincial level and could have been changed if mistakes were uncovered or through



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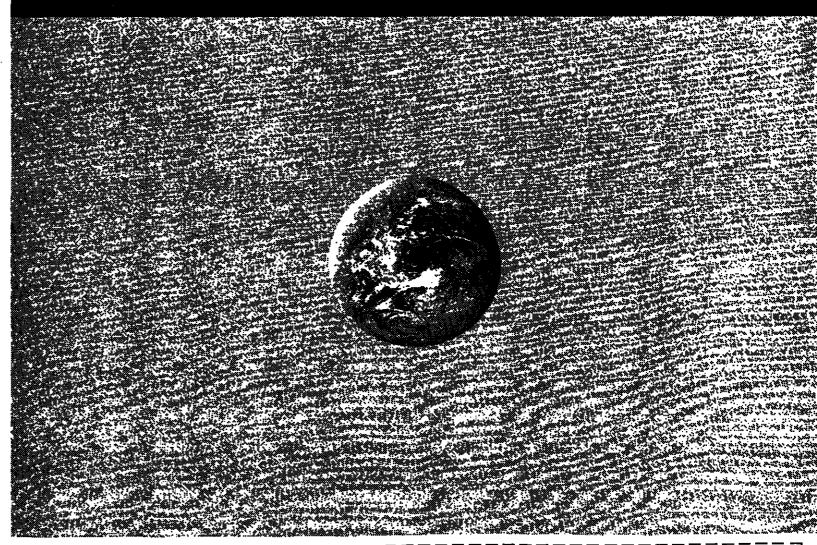
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# Herald Eribune.

## Time for a Carbon Tax

The threat of global warming raises two salient questions: What is the economic cost of inaction? And what is the cost of action taking steps to stop further warming?

The models for studying these questions are primitive, yielding little more than educated guesses. In the face of such numbing uncertainty, the sensible course is a policy of "no regrets." The United States would take measures - including a tax on carbonbased fuels - to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases as part of an overall strategy to reduce pollution to desirable levels.

Reducing pollution makes sense whether or not global warming occurs. And at the end of the decade, with the benefit of more information and new technologies, the United States could decide whether more

aggressive actions were warranted. If global temperatures rise 2.5 centigrade degrees (4.5 Fahrenheit) by late next century, as expected, the cost to the United States, mainly in lower agriculture yields, would probably be 1 to 2 percent of total output, or less than \$120 billion. This large, although not staggering, number would almost certainly halloon over time. Countries less geographically fortunate could suffer losses many times those of the United States.

Estimates of the costs of countering greenhouse emissions vary widely. Studies based solely on technological fixes say the cost is negligible, but the conclusions are unconvincing because the studies overlook the problem of putting new technologies to use. Economic models tell a grimmer story. Low-ering emissions by 20 percent from 1990

levels — for example, by switching to cleaner but more expensive fuels — might cost America between \$120 and \$300 billion.

But the true cost of stabilizing global emis-sions will be substantially higher because the West will have to cut emissions by far more than 20 percent. Otherwise poor countries like China and India will have too little room to grow. Rather than assaulting global warming, many countries might decide to spend the money instead on more pressing problems like feeding the hungry.

The prudent course for the West is to

impose taxes that help the environment. and incidentally combat global warming. The best choice would be a modest tax on carbon-based fuels.

A carbon tax equivalent to, say, 25 cents per gallon of gasoline would help reduce pollution. Incidentally, it might be enough to help cut back greenhouse emissions in the West to 1990 levels by 2000 — the policy that environmentalists fought, unsuccess ly, to have adopted at next month's Earth Summit in Brazil. The problem with pledg-ing to hit that target is that a modest tax

might not be enough, requiring the West to renege or impose cripplingly higher taxes. That is why the United States is better off committing itself to a fixed tax than a fixed timetable for emissions. A carbon tax would help the environment but, by letting the timetable slip if necessary, risk doing little harm. A carbon tax would show U.S. resolve - the bite that George Bush's noregrets policy now lacks.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Too Hard on Haitians

You cannot say that the embargo of Haiti destroyed jobs in an economy where unemis not having an effect. Unfortunately, it is ployment was very high in the best of times. not the effect that the United States is trying to engineer. Instead of undermining an illegitimate military regime, the embargo has deepened the poverty of the country and increased the flow of desperate refugees heading out to sea toward Florida.

Until now the Bush administration has had Coast Guard cutters pick up these peo-ple and take them to Guantanamo. Now President George Bush says there are too many of them, and he has ordered the Coast Guard to intercept them and return them directly to Haiti. Picking up people on the high seas and forcing them to return to an unwanted destination is, of course, of very dubious legality. Meanwhile, the American authorities will continue the involuntary repatriation of those who cannot prove that

they are in danger of political persecution.

That is wrong. If the United States is to continue to enforce a trade embargo that inevitably results in a stream of refugees from a famished and destitute land, then it has an obligation to deal humanely with them. That means giving them shelter until the embargo eventually forces a new govern-ment into power. If the United States considdrop the embargo that is producing the flow.
It is not merely that the embargo has

ployment was very high in the best of times. It is also aggravating the malnutrition that has always been widespread there. The United States is trying to mitigate the shortages by sending in food aid, but the embargo is clearly having a greater impact on Haiti's

poor than on the people at whom it is aimed. Haiti is reverting to the pirate-infested anarchy of its earlier history. The army is not a disciplined force in the modern sense of the word, but a loose alliance of armed bands who live by smuggling, theft and terrorizing the most defenseless of the civilians. It is not a government but a force preventing the organization of an effective government. Oil is one of the few things it needs, but so far the army has been able to get oil through the European Community, which does not recognize the embargo. The soldiers are prospering. It is the rest of the population that suffers.

Economic sanctions always work slowly and uncertainly. If the Bush administration intends to pursue this embargo, it has a responsibility both to accommodate the refugees who are fleeing economic disaster and to increase the food aid to those who ment into power. If the United States considers that too great a burden, then it ought to going to take a long time. Malnutrition is not an acceptable weapon in that struggle. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Peru Needs Democracy

Peru's strongman president, Alberto Fu-jimori, bristled with his usual truculence cial pressure. Spain, Germany and Britain, when he appeared unexpectedly last week although regrettably not Japan, have supart a meeting of the Organization of American States in the Bahamas. But he also opment banks have put key loans on hold. announced an accelerated timetable for new elections. That, and the cautiously encouraging response of the OAS, raise new hopes for resolving the crisis ignited by Mr. Fujimori's dismissal of Congress, the judiciary and constitutional rule last month.

Mr. Fujimori continues to offend democrats and insult diplomats with belligerent words and deeds. His latest proposal would create a presidential dictatorship seductively disguised as "direct democracy." His plan excludes Peru's strongly rooted political parties and offers no effective checks against executive power. OAS diplomats neither accepted nor rejected his plan.

Instead they encouraged him to take further steps in the direction of the "formal democracy" he scorns. They cited restoration of representative democracy and "full respect for the principle of separation of powers and the rule of law as essential preconditions for unfreezing "international assistance and support."

Mr. Fujimon's modest concessions testify to the success of the Bush administration's

Apologists for the regime cite polls show-

ing strong support for Mr. Fujimori's coup. But the same surveys show that Peruvians now expect their president to keep his promises to revive the economy, defeat the Shining Path guernillas and restore democracy. After seven weeks of unrestricted power,

Mr. Fujimori has little to show. By alienating international lenders he has jeopardized prospects for economic revival. An unprovoked zir force attack against a U.S. intelligence plane has set back plans for cooperation against drug traffickers. Army brutality in Lima's shantytowns may even be creating new guerrilla recruits.

Peru's problems will not be conjured away by strong-armed rule or political sturits. But broadening a political system dominated by the white minority and pruning bureaucracy would help. Real reforms would quickly win hemispheric support. But so long as Mr. Fujimori prefers gunnickry and bombast, democratic states need to sustain, even heighten, their pressure. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

### From Thailand to Burma

The upheaval in Thailand must have driven home to the junta in Burma that there are The price of self-imposed economic isolation government. It is not just the prospect of a international economic system. The end of the Cold War has pushed economics onto center stage, in place of politics and armed conflict. Wayward governments can no longer look for support from competing sides in the war between liberal democracy and communism. Even Communist China and Vietnam are liberalizing their economies. Increasingly, international power and influ-

ence will turn on economic growth. Circumstances and time are not on the

Burmese junta's side. If it does not effect needed reforms, the country will fall even farther behind in the global economic race.

limits to what a people will to erate from a may well be an implosion of abject poverty. Of late, the junta seems to be needing this street explosion that argues for change. It is call for change. It allowed the husband and the fact that in the New World Order, no children of Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, the country can presper if it stays out of the opposition leader who has been under house arrest, to see her. Some political prisoners have been released. It has also promised a national convention to draw up a new constitution. This display of conciliatory behavior

is welcome. But it is not enough. For Burma's sake, its rulers ought to realize that there is no choice other than to move toward power-sharing with the opposition -the prerequisite for political stability and, consequently, economic growth.

- The Straits Times (Singapore).

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Directeur de la Publication : Richard D. Summons Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

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## Agreed, Lack of Family Can Be Dangerous

WASHINGTON — One of the depressing aspects of the Los Angeles riots is the resurgence of an idea that has worn perilously thin. The idea, now decades old and firmly believed by dedicated people, is that "social sci-ence" is a reliable guide to the formulation of public policy, especially public policy for the

decaying inner cities of America.

One symptom of this unshakable belief is that when rage breaks out, as it did after the Rodney King verdict, dozens of programs, of both liberal and conservative origins and sponsorship, bob to the surface. Everything from "enterprise zones" to "weed and seed" to God knows what.

Such programs might help, other things being equal. But other things aren't equal. It is clear that destructive behavior of the kind seen in Los Angeles stems far more from social

alienation than from deprivation. The closest thing to truth about this was spoken, as it has been for years, by — ironically — the most eminent social sciencis: in American politics, Senator Dan-iel Patrick Movnihan of New York. On the Senate floor the other day, he recalled that after the Watts riots 25 years ago he had written:
"A community that allows a large number of

young men to grow up in broken families, dominated by women, never acquiring any stable relationship to male authority, never acquiring any set of rational expectations about the future ... asks for and gets chaos. Crime, violence, unrest, disorder [are] very near to inevitable."
Few listened then; fewer seem to be listening By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

now. People are too busy promoting "programs. A further curiosity is that Vice President Dan Quayle, in a West Coast speech which was cynically reported as an election-year bid for back-lash votes, said something strikingly similar. Regrettably, the vice president stepped needlessly into a silly television sitcom controversy.

But aside from that he said sensible things, including the following: "Children need love and discipline ... mothers and fathers. A welfare check is not a husband. The state is not a father ... Where there are no mature, responsible men around to teach boys how to be good men, gangs now serve in their place.

Mr. Moynihan and Mr. Quayle no doubt got to their similar conclusion by different routes, from different political assumptions. And the conclusions they draw may differ, too. But the striking point is where they came out; and that they came out together.

But the truth, as Mr. Moynihan knows, is that

social science has fewer useful things to say about inner city needs than some social scientists think. We really do not know what will work. What we do know a bit about is what is going on families are a personal disaster which, multiplied by tens of thousands, add up to a social disaster.

A friend of mine who does a social disaster. A friend of mine who does social work in an inner city clinic in Washington sees patients of

all ages and backgrounds. Her experience is a continuing testimony to the relevance of the Moynihan-Quayle remarks — the destructive effect of the collapse of family structure and au-thority, now infinitely worsened by the crack epidemic. Her own experience is that these prob-lems yield, if and when they yield, only to extend-

ed individual counseling.

Social programs designed to create jobs, or to make it easier to get one, are an essential complement to personal help. They can create an envi-ronment for community recovery. They cannot be the recovery, when the problem is more per-sonal and spiritual than social.

Alienation in the inner cities is one of the prices to pay for the dynamic individualism of America. The negative side of that dynamism is that community and fraternity are slighted valnes in urban America today; and it is doubtful that mere nostalgia can bring them back, any more than nostalgia, without action, can repair broken family structures.

Those of us in America lucky enough to be born into responsible, loving, stable, coherent households, black or white, rich or poor, can hardly imagine what it is like to face life without them. It is time to begin imagining, however, what we have not experienced. That is at least one thing that Mr. Moynihan is telling us, seconded by the vice president. And since they agree, by the way, I cannot see why this needs to be a party dispute at all. Washington Past Writers Group.

## Split Government Has Opened a Crevice for Perot

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, is one of those familiar Washington figures who usually draws more affection than deference. Since the Illinois Republican came to Congress from Psoria in 1956, he has been known to colleagues as a great companion for a songfest or a round of golf. But as one of the permanently outnumbered Republicans he rarely put his stamp — and never his name on a major piece of legislation.

So there was great surprise last week that it was old-shoe Bob Michel, 69, who defined the political, constitutional and institutional crisis facing America in 1992 more bluntly than anyone else in either party had done. in a speech that reflected more of his own reactions than any outside

advice, he made four basic points:

• The candidacy of Ross Perot could very possibly throw the choice of the next president into the House of Representatives, by denving any one of the three candidates — Mr. Perot, George Bush and Bill Clinton - an Electoral College majority. The inside-the-House politicking, with each state delegation casting a single vote, no matter its size, would be "an utter disaster" for the country, an outrage to the whole concept of pep-

 Ross Perot as a possible president is a scary prospect, not only because "he doesn't have a clue how to solve even one major issue" but because, to Mr. Michel's eye at least, he has "the demagogue's gift for oversimplification" and could, if elevated to power, prove that "authoritarianism ... can happen here."

• More important than Mr. Perot

himself is the fuel that is powering his undeclared candidacy - "the frustration of the American people when all they see when they look to Washington is squabbling, partisanship, media hype and legislative gridlock." "If Ross Perot never existed," Mr. Michel said, "those grievances would be real."

• The source of the frustration. the real reason the grievances exist, is "the fact of divided government in Washington. We have come to the point in American history where a president of one party simply cannot lead if the Congress is dominat-

ed by the other party."

That is the ugly secret of American politics and Washington's fail-

ure. But it has been a long time since any major politician stood up on his hind legs and said it to the people. In 1960, John Kennedy campaigned saying that it made no sense to elect Representative Jones or Sen-ator Smith, good Democrats both, to Congress "and then put Richard Nixon in the White House." He won, barely. Party loyalties, aithough weakened by the six years of divided weakened by the six years of divided government and the spread of tick-et-splitting under Dwight Eisen-hower, still meant something then. But for 20 of the last 24 years

America has had divided govern-ment — a Republican in the White House and Democrats controlling at least one house of Congress and usually both. A whole generation has grown up thinking that this is natural and normal.

The members of that "perma-nent" Democratic congressional majority certainly did not tell their constituents that they were wrong to split their tickets. They wanted to pretend that they would be "effective" no matter who was in the White House. Maybe they are bringing home the bacon, but they are not dealing with national problems. Still less did Republican presidents

and presidential candidates want to say, plainly, that it made no sense to elect them unless they had enough allies in Congress to pass their programs. Ronald Reagan came closest to doing it in 1980 — and the results showed: a Republican Senate and a conservative-controlled House. But only for two years. He retreated into the usual Republican tolerance of divided government when the recession swamped the Republicans in 1982.

Now Mr. Michel has broken the code of silence and showed the guts to plea for a Bush campaign that would say "the only way" to break the impasse that is so frustrating to the voters is to end divided government. Give one party — he would prefer it were the Republicans control of the White House and Congress, and if they fail to deliver, "kick

us out" in the next election. Will Mr. Bush take the challenge? At the moment his campaign is so

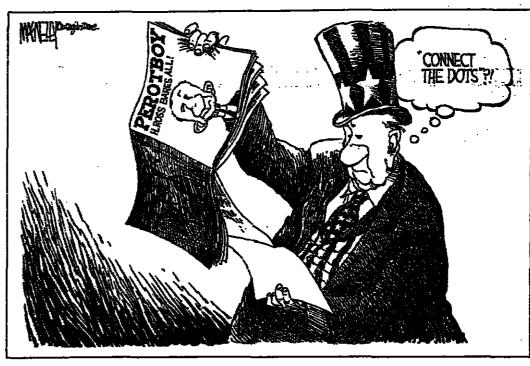
of the Perot surge, that no one knows. Will a leading congressional Democrat step forward to say what Mr. Michel has said: that the voters are simply courting more frustration if they re-elect Democratic congressio-nal incumbents and then split their

tickets for Mr. Bush or Mr. Perot? What is needed is a drumfire of messages from the leaders of both par-ties at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue informing the public of the lesson that has been forgotten: The collective responsibility that results from giving one party at a time "a chance to govas Mr. Michel put it, is the only real way to assure accountability in a

representative government.

What Bob Michel said is true. Americans can either vote for further frustration in the form of divided government, or they can pick a party to trust and hold to account. Or they can put the country's future in the hands of Ross Perot and his promise to take charge — with all that is unknown about his real goals and all that is untested about his self-restraint in the exercise of vast power.

The Washington Post.



cal resources. Sustainable use is a

worthy aim, but to hinge the exis-tence of thousands of species purely on their economic benefit to human-

kind falls far short of the necessary

prescription for a healthy global eco-system. It should be made clear that

each nation that signs this treaty accepts the responsibility of con-serving its own biological resources.

The U.S. Congress and the president

could set an example for other coun-

tries by approving biodiversity legis-lation pending in Congress.

Second, preliminary drafts called for the creation of global lists of

endangered species and biologically

important areas. While the treaty

should protect unlisted areas and

species as well, these lists could help identify those needing immediate at-

tention. Earlier drafts also included

assistance to countries in managing

these areas and protecting their spe

cies. At the insistence of developing

countries, listing was dropped from the Nairobi agreement. The United States should work for the introduc-

Third, the agreement should af-

firm a fundamental tenet of interna-

tional environmental common law:

that a country is responsible for ac-

tions under its control whether with-

tion of a listing system.

## Earth Summit: A Big Chance for Species Diversity

By Rodger Schlickeisen

WASHINGTON — As we approach the landmark United Nations Earth Summit to be held next month in Rio de Janeiro, the media seem single-mindedly absorbed with the treaty to reduce global warming. But another treaty on the Rio agenda is equally vital to global well-being and is quietly gaining momentum. This is the proposed Convention on Biological Diversity.

Although present treaties protect ome elements of bio-diversity, they fall far short of comprehensive conservation or genetic resources. Nor do they cover related issues of use, ownership, funding and the transfer of technology developed from biological resources. Global guidelines for protection of the world's "genetic li-

brary" are soriely needed.

Mustafa K. Toiba, executive director of the United Nations Envireament Program, has shepherded such a proposal for several years. But no one thought it had a chance of being ready for Rio until a breakthrough in negotiations last February. The document that evolved from these meetings is one of the most comprehensive conventions ever drafted. If strengthened and adopted, it could greatly increase the pro-

tection of our piological heritage. But, as so often happens with the United Nations, the negotiation process has turned into something of a soccer game, with the developed countries (cfien are "species-poor") on one side and the developing countries (often "species-rich") on the other, booting the ball back and forth with no one scening any points.

The United States wants continued access to genetic resources of other countries without assuming specific legal and financial obligations for ge-netic preservation. Many developing countries want to profit from bio-technological products derived from species within their borders, including breakthrough medicines and new crop varieties, while asking developed countries to bear the lion's share of the costs. Up to now, these products have usually been developed by Western countries or companies, patented and then sold back to the contains of origin at a profit.

Both of these views smack of unenlightened self-interest. The draft trenty is a hodgepodge of provisions advocated by the two sides, and efforts have been made to water it down to a vague and meaningless initiative that would have no significant benefit for wildlife.

An internal memo in Vice Presi-

dent Dan Quayle's office targeted the strongest provisions of the agreement for weakening during ne-gotiations last week in Nairobi. The administration's team was partially successful. The final Nairobi draft agreed to on Friday lacks important provisions. Even so, there is concern that President George Bush may not sign the treaty in Rio.

The United States should be pre-

pared to support the treaty both leing principles in mind:

gally and financially with the follow-First, the primary goal of the treaty must be the conservation of biologi-T HERE is growing evidence that the Soviet Union waged an environmental war on itself of such concerted ferocity that in the space of a few decades the costs in lost health and ruined resources grew large enough to cripple the national economy. "When historians finally conduct an autopsy on the Soviet Union and Soviet communism, they may reach the verdict of

in that country's boundaries or out-side them. This seems obvious. No country has the right to harm the natural heritage of another. Preliminary drafts required environmental impact statements and other steps to avert adverse environmental impacts, but U.S. negotiators successfully op-posed inclusion of language in the Nairobi agreement that would make countries responsible for damage done outside their borders. This is not altogether surprising.

since in the Supreme Court case Luian v. Defenders, the Bush administration argued to keep from requir-ing federal agencies to obey the Endangered Species Act on projects overseas. A decision in the case could come before the Rio meeting.

Finally, finding the money for programs is always contentions, but unless the United States and other developed countries commit new funding to help developing countries meet the terms of the treaty, the convention will have little impact where it is needed most.

As negotiators argue over questions of national sovereignty and biotechnology, they should keep in mind a universal truth that transcends national self-interest. No generation has the right to squander the heritage of those that will follow. We have the incredible opportunity to help ensure that this will not hap-pen. A strong Convention on Bio-logical Diversity would be one of the best legacies we could leave.

The writer, president of Defenders of Wildlife, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

dime in the Pentagon budget. Dou-ble shazam. Captain Marvel could not hold a candle to Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, his top planner, Paul Wolfowitz, and his chief gener-al, Colin Powell. These guys now present a world that is far less hostile and threaten-ing than in their earlier draft, and retreat substantially from their earlier go-it-alone military philosophy
— and they still salvage in totality
their plans to spend \$1.5 trillion
over the next five years.

Pentagon

Changes

Its Tune

By Leslie H. Gelb N EW YORK — By speaking the

magic word "shazam," a comic strip character could transform him-

self from a 15-year-old newsboy into

superhero Captain Marvel. And by

rewriting their controversial defense

strategy paper, Pentagon leaders have metamorphosed from globocops into milomats, military mavens who appreciate the calming power of distances in the calming power

The February draft of the paper caused a furor. It aimed U.S. plan-

ning guns at former enemies like Russia as well as at friends like Germany

and Japan, and it reeked of unilateral U.S. military action. Then, shazam: A revised draft extends a less para-

noise hand to almost all and puts new

Even more magically, Pentagon planners managed these major alter-ations in doctrine without losing a

emphasis on collective security.

of diplomatic words.

That said, words and ideas have a way of driving reality. Military planners are serious people who have to run large and complicated organiza-tions. They cannot disregard the importance of official words. In time, the new Cheney-approved doctrine will begin to shape Pentagon bud-

gets and forces. Whatever the Cheney-Wolfowitz-Powell reasons for changing Pentagon guidance, their new words are good words. In the February version, the world was still very much shadowed by a Russian Dracula that could rise from the dead suddenly. once the democratic stake was removed from its imperialistic heart. In the new draft, the planners rightly worry about a resurgent and au-thoritarian Russia, but there is now no pretense that Moscow could pose a serious threat, at least for many vears to come. Sensibly, the new document even calls for a "democratic partnership" with Russia and the other ex-Soviet republics.

Gone also is the implication that Germany and Japan need to be viewed as potential military rivals. Such notions smacked of self-fulfilling prophecies and rightly rankled Bonn and Tokyo. In any event, both drafts come to the correct conclusion for dealing with future security concems in Europe and Asia. That is to do so by bucking U.S. political pres-sures and keeping significant U.S. forces on both those continents.

Israel will be pleased to see that in the new draft it is reinstated under America's defense umbrella. And India will be happy to learn that it has been removed from the list of potential enemies.

Importantly, the new draft strikes a better balance between unilateral and collective action. It contains language that will make military planners first think hard about cooperative undertakings, without surrendering the right and capability to

act independently if need be.
Defense planning for the United
States is a tricky and difficult business. This is all the more so in the post-Cold War world where threats seem abstract and distant. The Pentagon planners solve these problems as best they can by proposing to retain large forces in Europe and preparing to fight two regional wars simulta-neously, in the Gulf and Korea.

But the devil is in the details. The Pentagon wants 125,000 troops in Europe, arguably high. It calls for half a million for the Gulf contingency, same as in the war against lrag. This sounds about right. Korea is the toughest case. The Pentagon asks for U.S. air power. Fine. But it also wants several ground divisions, which seems high-

ly questionable given the strength of outh Korean land forces. Somewhat lower force levels for Europe and no ground forces for Korea could amount to about \$20 billion in savings yearly, depending on other cuts in airlift/sealift capa-

bility and tactical fighter support.

The moderate tone and realism of the new Pentagon planning docu-ment will permit reasonable discussion of these issues. With a history of defense debates marred by hysteria and nonsense, that is truly magi-

The New York Times.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: A Royal Birthday

LONDON — The Queen's seventy-third birthday was officially celebrat-ed yesterday [May 25] by British troops in every part of the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's possessions and dependencies, as well as by the blue-jackets on all warships afloat. The principal display in London was the time-honored ceremony of "trooping the Queen's color," which has for several decades been carried out on the Horse Guard's Parade, Whitehall, by the pick of the Household Cavalry and Infantry.

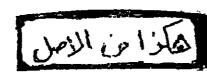
1917: Progress at Sea

LONDON -- Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons this afternoon [May 25] that marked pro-gress had been made in fighting the submarine menace. Our measures against the submarines," he remarked, "have been more efficient during the last three weeks than during any other ed for fifteen minutes while cle period of the war, and particularly so only war bonds and stamps.

during the present week. The effect of these measures is shown by a great diminution in our naval losses. It is true that the month of May is not finished, but if the rate of losses during the last twenty-five days is not exceeded, the diminution, as compared with the total losses for April, cy of the dispositions taken against the submarines increases regularly."

### 1942: U.S. War Bonds

WASHINGTON - [From our New York edition: The nation's retail stores gave assurance today [May 25] that they would do their part to spark the Treasury Department's campaign to raise an even billion dollars in war bond and stamp sales during the month of July. The "retailers for victory" campaign will get under way on July 1 at noon, when, in practically all retail stores throughout the country, customary sales will be suspended for fifteen minutes while clerks sell



death by ecocide," conclude Murray Feshbach and Alfred Friendly Jr. in

With the worst will in the world, democracy and a free market could never

produce a mess remotely like what the Russians inflicted on themselves. We

are not immune from a similar kind of short-term thinking, however. You hear

its echoes quite clearly in the Bush administration's anti-regulation rhetoric.

- Jessica Mathews, commenting in The Washington Post.

their just published book "Ecocide in the U.S.S.R."

### **OPINION**

## Iraq's Friends Had an Idea Of How the World Works

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On or about July 1, 1989, Joe D. Whitley — associate attorney general in the Bush Department of Justice, supervising the 93 U.S. attorneys — left to practice

law in Atlanta. On July 18, 1990, another Atlanta attorney tipped the local U.S. attorney about a huge bank fraud being committed at the Atlanta branch of the Bank Lavoro of Italy.

On Aug. 4, FBI agents raided the bank. Records were seized showing how U.S. tempsyer-guaranteed grain loans to had were being corruptly handled.

While representing an Iraai firm, Whitley was seeking the job of U.S. attorney in Atlanta, Strangely, the FBI forgot to ask the former Instice official about this or other possible conflicts.

Matrix Churchill Ltd., an Iraqi-owned exporter used by Saddam Hussein to buy technology for nuclear devices and rockets, was implicated.

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Toe Whitley, who says he had no prior knowledge of the case, joined the law firm representing Matrix Churchill Internal documents and handwritten notes of Mr. Whitley's law firm have appeared in The Atlanta Constiunion and The New York Times.

They show the well-connected Mr. whitey certain of the prosecutor's thinking: "U.S. attorney firmly believes," the notes show him telling his partners, that the bank manager would never have taken risks without a payoff" - presumably from higherops in Rome or Baghdad.

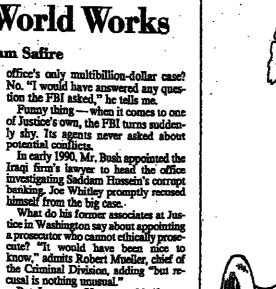
When a partner says "we are trying to go around" U.S. attorney to sway her opinion... Because she has no appreciation of how the world works," the unsourced notes say "JW" assures them "U.S. attorney will at some time have to get Washington (something;

looks like O.K.)." Conspiracy theorists would say that sounds like he knew how and where to get the case handled by a Justice official who did know how the world works.

While representing the Iraqi firm,
Mr. Whitley was seeking the job of U.S.

Did he volunteer the information to the Justice Department that he was representing a company involved in the

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the Criminal Division, adding "but recusal is nothing unusual." But Laurence Urgenson, his deputy for bank fraud, says: "Whitley's recusal came as a shock to me and a shock to Bob Mueller. We were looking forward to a U.S. attorney who could oversee this operation, and it was disappointing."

Were they really disappointed?

George Bush's infamous National Security of the country of curity Directive 26 (which it would be nice to get in the mail) called for gov-ernment-wide support of Saddam Hussein. A Layoro indictment would have

himself from the big case.

ing farmer-support funds for high-risk foreign aid purposes.

A State Department legal adviser,
Alan Kreezko, was showing avid interest, and Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yentter was also being briefed.

made it impossible to continue mis

The man who was sent down to delay indictment in early 1990 was Larry Urgenson. "The indictment wasn't ready," he maists.

lyn Brill and Gale McKenzie: "Their theory of the case was that it involved only local Atlantans." That is not what Ms. McKenzie says. Ms. Brill tries to smooth over the dif-

He disagreed with prosecutors Gerri-

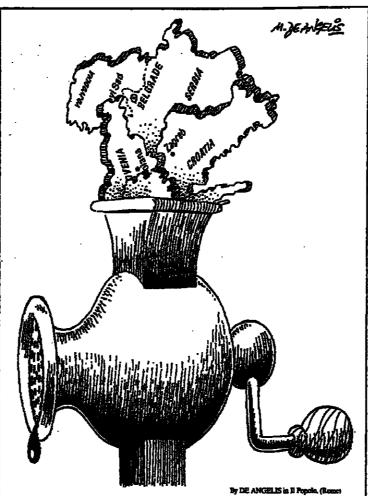
ference, saying the decision to delay came by "consensus." What do the 1989 notes of Mr. Whitley's law firm show about this? That a prosecutor had the conviction of the local bank officers "in the bank but she is trying to find what else she can establish." Timely indictment would

have exposed the mooff in Baghdad. In my opinion, justice was obstructed the hard-to-prove way - by demanding that understaffed prosecutors present a voluminous case.

Even as the aborted indictment was being prepared; even as the Treasury and the Federal Reserve warned the support-Saddam zealots not to give one-fifth of all U.S. credit guarantees to Iraq - Secretaries Baker and Yeutter combined in late 1989 to jam through \$500 million.

That is why Jack Brooks, a Democratic member of the House Judiciary Committee, was able to inform the president formally of other committees' "preliminary conclusions that the administration's support of Iraq may have gone so far as to involve violations of federal criminal law."

The New York Times.



## Much Ado About Foie Gras Ethics

M ORRISTOWN, New Jersey — A small battle is being fought in Sullivan County, New York, that few people probably care about. But its result will likely affect the livelihoods of at least 100 people directly, and the outcome could wrongly determine a major ethical question facing American society. The question: What constitutes the ethical treatment of animals?

The battle is over foie gras, A group called People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals has asked Governor Mario Chomo to close down Commonwealth Enterprises, a fole gras producer in the Hudson Valley. After infiltrating the farm with an undercover agent and videotaping the production facility, the organization claims that fore gras production is a cruel process that should not be allowed by law.

It has even sent literature to restaurants around the country to ask them to stop serving foie gras. It has picketed at least two restaurants in Man

The videotape was considered inconclusive by a panel of experts appointed by the district attorney of Sullivan County, and the district attorney dropped all cru-elty-to-animals charges for lack of evidence, but the group persists.

The foie gras in question here is made

from the livers of a special hybrid waterfowl, the Moulard duck. The production methods are possibly the most humane of all the industries that prepare animals for human consumption. The ducks are not force-fed. They are cared for individually and allowed to roam freely in and out of their barns.

#### By Mitchell Davis

Duck farmers maintain a vigilant watch to make sure that no sickness or disease enters the flock. They have to, because if a duck becomes uncomfortable or falls ill it will stop eating, and the foie gras produced will be of little value. One producer told me that the farm workers can tell if ducks are sick by the color of their down or the look in their eyes.

The ethics of foie gras production is really not a great concern. At a time when millions of people are homeless.

### MEANWHILE

starving or dying of AIDS, a group of 350,000 people is fighting to prevent the deaths of 2,000 ducks. Granted, inxtaposing human lives with duck lives is an apples-and-or-anges comparison. But when we talk about ethics we are not talking about ducks, we are talking about people —

ethical questions are people questions. The solution to the problem of the ethical treatment of fowl and other animals does not lie in improving the treatment that the animals receive but in ensuring the development of ethical people who will treat animals ethically. omeone high up at People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals may have forgotten this distinction. Anything else is just treating the symptoms - something that we Americans are

very good at doing. It would be more understandable if

the group believed that we Americans may be killing ourselves with overconsumption of meat. Then protests might be in order. If people paid attention, eventually the production of animals for consumption might diminish and the animal rights activists would be that much closer to realizing their goals. On the way, Americans might correct the disproportionally high rate of heart disease in a supposedly health-conscious country and improve the health of its citizens.

Instead, the organization chooses to enforce a human ethical paradigm on a kingdom that is decidedly not human not less deserving of respect, but not human. In doing so, it diverts needed time and money from more humane causes and treats people unethically by depriving them of their livelihoods.

Does anybody need fore gras? It is certainly not the staff of life. Some people might say they need the fore gras business to live. And there are certainly fore gras producers who are very ethical and who treat their birds in a very ethical way.
Unfortunately, the way American politics works, if one producer goes, they all will go. This is unfair, and we should see to it that such a fate is avoided.

Regardless, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals seems to think that by stamping out foie gras Americans will be that much closer to an ethical world. That is very far from the truth

The writer, executive editor of Art Culinaire magazine, contributed this com-ment to The New York Times.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Hong Kong Braces

George Hicks ("A Thin Reed of Hope for Hong Kong." Opinion, May 15) is right on target. Britain has been kowtowing to mainland China since the two began negotiating Hong Kong's future. Now they are working together to si-lence any dissenting voices in Hong Kong that threaten to hinder the smooth transition" back to Chinese

control in 1997. The United States, though it is the only remaining superpower, will not of-fend Beijing by standing up for Hong Kong. The people of Hong Kong can only hope for the best and prepare for the worst (remember Tiananmen?), while the West allows mainland China to swallow up their homeland.

> KIN-MING LIU. Hong Kong.

### Listen to the Serbs

Regarding "Stop the Hand-Wringing, Move Against Serbia" (Opinion, May 22) by William Safire:

In the flood of recent articles against Serbia, now comes a commentary from an author with whom I generally agree. Although William Safire is only slightly less negative than his fellow columnists, he is quite right in saying that the Serbs

Unfortunately, for someone who is so logical in his Monday language columns, Mr. Safire fails to seek reasons for the

Serbs' obstinacy. Why are these people, who suffered so terribly in past wars, so ready to face death again?

There are no simple answers, and cer-

dan Milosevic. But solving Yugoslavia's problems requires listening to all sides. DEJAN MIHAILOVIC. Diegem, Belgium.

tainly not every Serb agrees with Slobo-

### A Deep Conviction Indeed

Regarding "Marching On for Flag and Fetus" (Meanwhile, April 29) by

I am a member of the Assemblies of God and, therefore, denominationally linked to one group in the "curious mix" of Operation Rescue participants. Although I do not agree with some of the tactics of Operation Rescue, the imputation to some protesters of a heretically arrogant "hidden belief" is a dubious attempt to discredit them in order to support the writer's stance on abortion.

I dare not speak for the other groups cited, but I know of no teaching within the Assemblies of God that validates the claim that the "deepest conviction" of this contingent of Operation Rescue is that they existed as spirits with God be-fore the creation, Perhaps this supposed conviction is so deeply hidden that it is not even consciously recognized by its adherents (by this logic, anyone could be

reported to believe anything). Some might view such lack of evidence as support for the author's hypothesis of a religious conspiracy; in other words, the less evidence there is for a conspiracy, the more likely it is that the conspiracy exists. I find such thinking disturbingly similar to paranoia. RICHARD R. BAGGARLEY.

Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany. Accept the Inevitable

Regarding the editorial "The Young Deserve More" (April 15): This Washington Post editorial was

right on the mark. It was clear and correct, and addressed what is wrong with the attitude of the U.S. government. Until authorities accept that young people do have sexual relations and do need access to basic information on sex, as well as to contraceptives. there will be huge numbers of unwanted pregnancies and no way to control sexually transmitted disease

Madrid.

### Los Angeles Culprits

Regarding "America's Legacy of Black Slavery Won't Soon Fade Away" (Opinion, May 7) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff's otherwise excellent article on the black problem and the Los Angeles riots seemed poised over the nub of the situation but never quite arrived. What I expected him to say was what seems painfully obvious: that it was not the poverty, not the canceling of social

programs, not the programs themselves, and not even the Rodney King verdict that caused the riots - it was the system that produced the poverty, the programs and the verdict.

four officers been black and Mr. King

white, would have produced an immedi-

Sadly, the brutality we witnessed on the videotape of Mr. King's beating did not stop — even when the case against the four white police officers got to court. Only there, instead of truncheons the weapons were words, opinions and "evidence" — evidence which, had the

> ate and unanimous guilty verdict. JIMMY JAQUES.

### Italy Needs a Shock

As European unity becomes more and more a reality, Italy seriously risks being left on the outside. As a young student, I am frightened by that possibility. Italy has a huge national debt, a weak and mept (should I say nonexistent?) government, and grossly inefficient public services. Passivity in the face of corruption and Mafia activity continues to spread. With the assassination of Judge Giovanni Falcone in Palermo, the country has lost not just a good man but one who was the

very symbol of honest justice. Europe could ouite reasonably decide to leave such a dangerous member to its own fate. I would hope, instead, that the European Community would present Italy with a drastic ultimatum to shock it

into taking serious measures against crime, corruption and incompetence. All Europe would benefit. LORENZO ROSSI.

#### Another Vote for Perot

I find it laughable that the press criticizes Ross Perot for not being forthcom-ing on substantive issues while refusing to cover the American presidential campaign as anything more than a horse race. Mr. Perot's suggestion that the campaign period be shortened and all political polls banned is but one more reason he can count on my support. KRISTIN SMITH.

### A Certain Style

Do I detect a note of angst creeping into your Style Page? Suzy Menkes was in hilarious form writing of Isaac Mizra-hi's "one splendid flash of wir: sportswear inspired by travel bags" (April 14); but pity gripped my heart on reading that poor Georgette Mosbacher, "beau-ty tycoon and political wife," complains about having "enough stress in my life without worrying about which skirt to choose" (Oh, the anguish!) Then we return to farce with Joan Kaner, quoted as saving that women "don't want to be parodied" - better tell that to Suzy.

D. HARRIS. Cork. Ireland.

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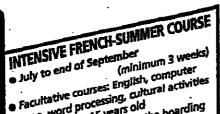
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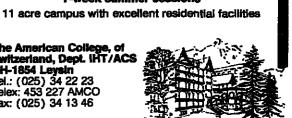
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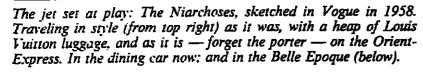
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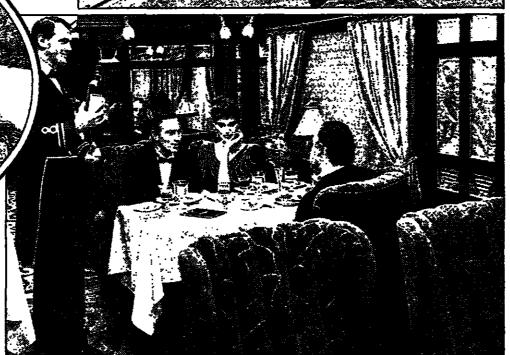
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# Fashion on the Move: Jet to Orient-Express

The uniformed porter,

so prominent in the

mythology of travel, is

as dead as the dodo.

## Elegance in the Age of Mass Travel

By Suzy Menkes

ENICE - The jet set - the nomadic rich flying between international playgrounds—celebrates its 40th birthday in 1992. It sprang to life in the slipstream of the de Havilland Comet that took off from London for Johannesburg in 1952 and came of age when trans-Atlantic jets spread their wings in 1958.

In its heyday, the jet set meant Elsa Maxwell's celebrity soirées in glamorous resorts; the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's social globe-trotting; gatherings of the Agnelli, Niarchos and Paley clans in summer at. Capri, on the Riviera or cruising the Med, and in winter at St. Moritz, Gstaad or even Jamaica, where Ian Fleming noted that "the Vincent Astors admire their superb view . . . Millicent Rogers and her son embelish the golden sands" while Cecil Beaton spear-

named barracuda.

The guests sprinkled round the limpid aquamarinewaters of the Capriani Hosel pool in Venice look, in
their nonchalant glamour, like platinum-card-carrying
members of the jet set. As they gather later in the green
garden watching the mountain of Louis Vuitton luggage being loaded into the motor

launch, these are clearly passen-gers who travel in style. But their destination is not the airport and a jet back home. Now that plane travel is a gridlock of passengers and air traffic control, they are taking the Venice Simplon-Orient-Express — and letting the train take the strain.

This week marks 10 years since the Orient-Express was brought back painstakingly to life in all the restored glory of its Lalique glass, marquetry paneling and mahogany washstands.

The journey that the train makes twice weekly from London through Paris to Venice fulfills all the conditions of elegance and style that used to be associated with the great days of traveling. Guests are properly dressed (no track pants, bermudas or sneakers here) and by the time the piano ivories are tickled in the cocktail carriage, couples emerge in taxedos and evening dress-es. It is a studied revival of the good old days.

The rise and fall of sophisticated train travel is spelled out in the history of fashion on the move. By he turn of the century, the Orient-Express, started in 1883, was dubbed "The train of kings, the king of trains." In fact, in its prime, King Charles of Roma-nia played host to travelers, Abdul Hamid II, the sultan of Turkey, reserved a carriage for his harem, and King Boris III of Bulgaria played out boyhood fantasies by taking over the controls. The fashionable woman of those times would be in an elegant travel costume with a retinue of 17 travel tranks and

maids and porters to boot.

After a serious blip during World War I, traveling by train in style came back in the 1920s and 30s, when fashion was all Brief Encounter camel coats, felt hats with jammy feathers and sturdy leather travel bags.

Then, as jet travel took over as the smart way to go, train passengers became a scruffy motley. By 1961, the Orient-Express, minus its dining cars and filled with itinerant workers, was described at Belgrade station as "recking with poverty . . . old women in rags, young men in faded denims." The train made its final run in

By contrast, the plane became the airborne cocktail party (Pan Am boasted catering by Maxim's) and was the travel choice of an elegant edite. Then, as air travel was democratized and package vacations became

that had affected trains set in. Only film stars from the old Hollywood school — Joan Collins with her 17 hags or Liz Taylor with her seventh husband — make any attempt to dress to impress when jetting in. The Comporte — where Susan Guiffreund or Pat Buckley may be glimpsed with ball gown on the armen rouncin an international benefit — offers the last fig leaf of

elegance in the skies.

Past fashions for travel have grown instinctively on
of the needs of the times, like the veited but, gaunte gloves and duster coat for the days of early motorise The coche poussière is very convenient for exemsions, naveling and driving out, but should not be worn in the streets," announced the Paris Herald (now the International Herald Tribune) in 1895. The Binberry raincoat was a totem of the Grand Toir in Europe, while the jet set launched a racy chic — the Capri pants, silk shirts, stretch ski pants and cashange sets that are all baving a revival today.

In a world of mass travel, is it possible to recreate the conditions that make travel something so special, glassocous and romanic that it is worth dressing up los? Like the Chrismi in its casis of elegance on Gardecca island, far from the backpack crowd in St.

Mark's Square, the Orient Express tries to create its own telcarpeted world at Venice's milroad station, even though the uniformed porter, who features so large in the mythology of travel, is as dead as the dodo.

As at any other theck-in, the grand travel trunks, the leaning tower of hat boxes and the lancy leather vanity cases filled with siver-stoppered glass bottles have
metamorphosed into sensible
sources on wheels and lightweight overnight grips.

Once on the train, among the polished wood and gleaning glass, the illusion of being cosseted in a cocoon of hunry is more convincing. But since the compartments are compact (read tiny), all but a cosple of small bags have to be checked.

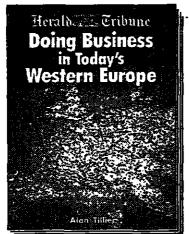
How then to decide on the appropriate dress for watching the train chug up the mountain pass and skip merrily through picture postcard Alpine scenery.

"Smart day wear" is the guideline in the Orient dresses with Peter Pan collars for the Japanese contingent; for the French, streamlined navy blazers and trim pants (for both sexes); cashmere sweaters or lightweight jackets for the Italians; Chanel purses for ngutweight Jackers for the trahans, Chanet purses for everyone. At night, there are similar variations in national style from short, shiny brocade suits (German) to ankie-length black velvet skirts (American). There is nothing that could be called a definitive lineary travel style.

HEN James B. Sherwood fulfilled his dream of bringing the Orient-Express back to life — buying carriages at au-tion and rescuing others from being ited into museums or onto the scrap heap -- h preserved for a new generation a genuine sense of travel: the slow pace, the five star-media, the solid craftsmanship of a less slipshod age, the rattle of wheels, the sway of the skeper, the echoing vastness of

But fashion inevitably reflects modern times. And it is hard for today's Orient-Express passengers to com-pete with the cinematic ghosts in Agatha Christie's Hercule Poiros tweeds, in sleek suits for sophisticated

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### STYLE MAKERS

Brain Snacks THE MAGAZINE FEAST

EW YORK - The corner newsstand, as visually dense and jumbled as MTV or a news reporter's desk, is perhaps the second mirror we look into each morning. As one bends over to pick up the morning paper, the eye roves over the serious headlines of the day, as well as snack food for the brain: the eclectic assortment of magazines

New York Times Service

that blasts your sensibilities and yanks at your self-esteem. The pitches range from the simple, upbeat "Be an Optimist in 2 Weeks" (Self), to the highly special-ized "How to Beat a Buck's Nose" (Bowhunter, a magazine for archers), to the fiendishly direct

You Want to Buy This" (Sassy, a magazine whose title was originally a popular cover word). Instead of buying, it is sometimes wildly more informative just to stand there and peruse the covers. For instance, the cover of Time Out, a London weekly, poses the question: "Can 'Wayne's World' do for rock what Magritte did for

art?" Do you really want to pay a few bucks to find out? "Waiting for Perot," on the cover of Time magazine, casts the presidential election onto the existential plane, which is especially Samuel Beckett play, the electoral which bills an stage seems vaguely incomplete Fest in Maine." right now.

irony. "Mistake-Proof Makeup (No Kidding)," says one line.
"Psychic Facials, Crystal Mas-

sages and Other Hokum," says another. Both reflect the magazine's questioning approach to traditional beauty — all that hokum, But they also suggest that in the late 20th century, it may no longer be possible to keep a completely straight face about such matters. Even Self, which typically takes a

fairly dead-on view of beauty and self-improvement, wonders, "Cellulite: A Cure in a Cream?" on its

Both magazines are filled with advertisements for creams, unguents and other beauty potions. Presumably these advertisers, like the creatures of gossip columns, are content just to have been men-tioned, their names spelled right, even if the stories trash them.

"Why Luke Perry's Name Makes While bubble-headed beauty is being called into question these days, so, at the other end of the spectrum, is radical feminism. Sassy magazine asks, "Do You Need Armpit Hair to Be a Feminist?" But there is also new-age sexual enlightenment, as in Sell's "Your Man Can Have Multiple Orgasms." (Gentlemen, that's the May issue, only \$1.95.)

Specialized magazines have proliferated to an amazing degree. There is one called Large Bulk Hauler, when you would think that Trucking would cover that ground. These give rise to their own strange appropriate this year. Like the teasers, like the cover for Tattoo, which bills an "Outrageous Ink

The Source, a magazine of hip-The cover of Allure, a beauty hop culture, carries headlines that magazine, reminds us that this is seem to be written in a kind of very much an age of self-reductive secret code: "Tim Dog vs. NWA:

Herald Eribune

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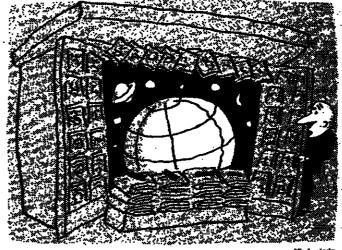
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Settling the Score?" and "KRS- ance, anger and us-and-them rage, One & X-Clan: A Hip-Hop Peace while others are sort of vegetarian Summit." The lines refer to rap groups representing different genres of rap that had been dissing magazine "that remembers the each other. Rap is not monolithic, you know, like communism or

22 Mu followers

23 Be a party to

best," is decidedly less in your face. "Dad's Dazzling Canna Lilies" and "Snakes in the Strawberry Patch" Some rap groups are full of defi- are about as racy as this one gets.

Muscle magazines tend to sell themselves with raw titles, from Man magazine, which has a photo of a rippling woman on the cover, promises, in large type, "Beef Down Below," which, in smaller type, turns out to be a regimen for Total Lower-Leg Bombing."

There is also an "Ultra Anabolic Workout," which refers to a routine to "up your testosterone levels naturally," as if any more were needed

Some teasers are so oddly suggestive in their wording that, without knowing what magazine they're on, you might never guess what they are about. For example: "Four Wrong Body Turns: Which Do You Make?" Think about that one. (Here's a multiple-choice quiz a Penthouse Adviser b. Allure c. Goff Digest d. Prevention. The answer

appears below) Pornographic publications, which far outnumber any other est-egory of magazine on the new-stands, tend to go light on hype. Perhaps this is because they are

(Days should probably be spelled D-A-Z-E.) dealing pretty much with bresss, buttocks and other body parts, the eternal verities, so to speak Specialty body-parts magazines are an exception to this. Women's magazines continue to WRRE

M (21.51

be preoccupied with getting and keeping men, but with some important differences. In the June Glamour, the head

line is "Why Men Lie — And Why We Believe Them," which sounds a little passive. But then, in knowl-edge there is strength. Sassy has "37 Ways to Blow a Relancosting —According to a Guy." That gives

Cosmopolitan, whose cover lines Cosmopolitan, whose cover mag-are almost legendary, headlines in-june issue, "The Amazing Thing-That Happen When You Lesse Him." Hedging its bets, another line goes, "Best Places to Meet Mist Who Are Not Creeps."

Men who are not croeps per bly don't have to be told, "He. buddy, you going to buy - or look? This is not a library. Answer: c. Golf Digest.

Woody Hochswend

ACROSS 1 Region of s Spinning to Bator lead-in

25 Gershwin-Caesar hit: 1919 29 Serb or Croat 14 Got gray 30 ---- gratia artis 15 Martinî type 33 Chalet feature

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SE HOOLE

### **NTERNATIONAL STOCKS**

## Post-Protest Bangkok: **Attractive but Vulnerable**

By Vithoon Amorn

-ANGKOK - Thailand's stock market has not been ANGKOK — Thailand's stock market has not been hadly hurt by this month's civil unrest and army crack-down, but analysts say the violence made it clear that stocks remain vulnerable to political risks that investors down, but analysts say the violence made it clear that stocks remain vulnerable to political risks that investors

stocks remain vulnerable to pointed insks that investors in the arrier discounted.

General Sachinda Kraprayoon, the unelected prime minister against whose leadership the recent protests were aimed, resigned on Sanday, helping to send the SET index up 23.91 points, or 3.3 percent, to 742.42 on Monday. Gains led declines by 223 to 21.

Historialysts caution they are still waiting to see the extent of an emission of shake-up in the military, which has dictated Thai

mics since a coup in Febru-71991: The analysts said initial en-phoria at General Suchinda's resignation was likely to push socks up by their 10 percent daily limit for a few sessions this week. But the market

river checks

CEN AND

Twe advised my clients to take a longterm perspective and buy heavily now.'

mould examinally sober up to
the fact that the military will
continue to wield influence in Thai politics for some time.
"The worst is over, but many other major questions remain
manaswared," said Mark Greenwood, general manager of Asia
Honry Ltd. He said unsettling factors included the public condesimation and raining down on General Suchinda's military demantion now raining down on General Suchinda's military cronies, including the army chief, Issarapong Noonpackdi.

There is also an official inquiry pending into the army's sheeting of unarmed protesters and uncertainty over possible

That Aliways is likely to suffer after the unrest. Page 11.

inth general elections. "It would be naive to assume it is over," is in Francis Middlehurst of Crosby Research Ltd. "Unresolved mental issues will create sporadic instability." The SET index lost 13.7 percent during General Sochinda's 48-day, rule to close at 718.51 on Friday.

The indicator had weathered a storm triggered by the general's attacks on opposition leaders on May 7, when he called them religious heretics and communist sympathizers. But last week was wolfile. On Tuesday, the index opened 65 points down after soldiers arrested the opposition leader, Chamlong Srimmang, only to rebound 61.30 points two days later after King Bhumibol Admiyade intervened to halt the bloodshed.

B ROKERS are divided on what overall damage the unrest will have on Thai stocks, long-term and short-term. Mr. Greenwood said it was a good time to buy. "Tve advised my clients to take a long-term perspective, two or three years down the line, and buy heavily now. It's one of the cheapest

"Look at Tiananmen Square," he said, referring to the violent Look at Hananmen Square," he said, referring to the violent suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in China, "and what it did to Hong Kong in 1989, and the market there today." The Hang Seng index broke 6,000 points for the first time in early trading Monday.

"Look at the Philippines after its coup attempts a few years ago. Manila is at its all-time high," Mr. Greenwood said.

Mr. Middlehurst of Crosby said the disruption in business had

had a bad impact on the market because travel-related companies such as Thai Airways International and hotels would have to cut carnings estimates. Jitters over how a new political coalition would be formed and the military's uncertain future would also dent property issues and related construction businesses, he said.

A Black Eye for Asia?

A Hong Kong-based firm, Political & Economic Risk Consultancy
Ltd., and that the army shooting of demonstrators in Bangkok last
week had given Asia a "black eye," Agence France-Presse reported. There is a risk that some governments, like Indonesia, might restond by becoming even more intolerant of dissent," the firm said in a riport. There is a very real danger that head offices of Western companies might well decide that it is time to lower Asian business on the list of corporate development priorities."

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INTEREST RATES

**CURRENCY RATES** 

## Costs Drive German Industry to U.S.

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service

BONN - Western German manufacturers have long warned that the rising costs of doing business in their homeland would one day force them to set up new production plants abroad. For a growing number, it appears that the day has finally arrived, and the location of choice is the United States.

Like their American and Japanese counterparts before them, German businesses are ex-panding their operations abroad as a means of reducing manufacturing costs, as well as hedging against currency fluctuations and protecist tendencies in the increasingly competitive global marketplace. But the German push into foreign markets gained new momentum recently when Western Germany's normally calm labor front was rocked by a widespread strike and unrest.

Even before the 11-day strike by public-service employees that ended on May 7, Ger-man executives complained about being sad-

died with some uniquely national disadvantages, such as the world's highest rate of corporate taxation and the highest industrial disadvantages. Edzard Reuter, chairman of Daimler-Benz

Labor leaders counter that German industrial workers are among the most productive in the world and deserve to have the highest pay, shortest working hours, longest vacations and some of the most generous benefits in Europe. Wage settlements over the last two weeks giving millions of public and private employees an average annual raise of 5.4 percent only elevated that status.

During the strike, comments by some of Germany's most prominent chief executives went well beyond the usual tactical carping about costs meant to nudge the labor unions toward a speedy settlement. Their toughly worded message was that some manufacturers, particularly in the auto sector, had had enough.

"The exodus of German industry and auto-motive suppliers has already begun," said Eber-

Edzard Reater, chairman of Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's largest company and the maker of Mercedes-Benz cars and trucks, agrees. On a recent trip to New York, Mr. Reuter said the high cost of labor was hurting Germany's competitiveness, adding that the process of transferring production abroad "is already under

In the United States, the same process has become a volatile political issue, with labor accusing industry of exporting jobs. But in Western Germany, where government, business and labor have worked closely together since the end of World War II, it is seen as a logical

step to keep German companies competitive.

Globalization is a worldwide trend, so this is totally natural," said Hans Georg Wehner, a board member of the German Trade Union Association, the national labor umbrella group. "For 20 years industry has whined that costs

See EXODUS, Page 10

The Charms of Enterprise Zones

975 Comprishes the foreign and the comprishes and the comprishes are comprised as the comprised and comprised and

Will Control of or articular from street (well-life the

But downtown Gary, Indiana, remains a mosaic of empty lots and

"If you have an enterprise zone that makes life better for business-

boarded-up storefronts. A six-year-old enterprise zone there has failed to aitract nearly as many businesses or jobs as anticipated.

es, then you can perhaps encourage a little job creation," said Christopher Walker, a researcher at the Urban Institute. "You have to

have very modest expectations for programs like these. But if the option is doing nothing, then I say go ahead and do it."

President Ronald Reagan pushed for enterprise zones in the early 1980s, but Congress has failed to agree with the Reagan or Bush

administrations on setting up such a program. States took it upon themselves to create their own zones, partly to qualify for federal

When the Los Angeles riots catapulted urban problems toward the

See ZONES, Page 10

## **Germany Shows Growth Revival** In First Quarter

BONN — Western Germany's into a phase of economic growth in gross domestic product rose by 2.5 to 3 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, a marked acceleration in growth from the slump of late 1991, Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann said Monday, Economists had forecast a strong GDP rise in the first quarter, but many said Mr. Möllemann's esti-

mate was better than expected. The news helped push stocks to a 21-month high in Frankfurt, with the 30-share DAX index rising 8.61 points to 1,811.57.

"Obviously everyone seems to be very bullish for the longer term," said Harald Breitenbach at Dresdner Bank. "I don't think this is overdone at all. Union wages are being settled, earnings estimates are being revised up, there's a possibility of lower interest rates and

there's plenty of liquidity."

Stocks have rallied recently as wage settlements in several industries have calmed fears about inflation and an even tighter monetary policy, and led dealers to bet that the next move in interest rates will be downward.

Aiding that scenario, the executive board of Germany's main public-employees union voted on Monday to override a recent vote by its members and accept a 5.4 percent pay rise agreed upon in mid-May. The board declared strikes in the sector, which paralyzed many public services recently, formally ended.

The optimism in financial mar-

kets stayed intact despite new, hardline comments from top Bundesbank officials. They were led by the central bank's president, Helmut Schlesinger, who said infla-tion was still too high and that recent wage increases of 5.5 to 6 percent could not be paid for through increases in productivity. "Under these circumstances, there is no chance to reduce interest.

rates at this moment," he said. Still, Mr. Schlesinger said that with luck, inflation in Western Germany could fall under 4 percent by the end of the year, from 4.6 percent currently. He also sounded an optimistic note on growth, predicting a rise of 2 percent in gross national product for

Western Germany as well as in the East," he said.

Earlier this month, the Finance Ministry said gross national product rose a provisional 1.3 percent in the first quarter from the previous quarter and was up 1.2 percent from the first quarter of 1991. Year-to-year GNP growth was just 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1991

Like other industrialized countries, Germany has begun shifting its focus from GNP, which includes ncome from foreign investments, to GDP, which measures the value of goods and services produced.

The Federal Statistics Office will release official data on GNP and GDP on June 4. An economist at the office said the statistics were not yet final, but that Mr. Möllemann's forecast of 2.5 to 3 percent GDP growth was probably on target. GDP growth will outpace expansion in GNP, the economist added,

without giving any exact figures. In a regular monthly report on the economy, Mr. Möllemann said the West German economy had benefited from unusually mild winter weather and extra working days

in the first quarter. Growth will slow in the second quarter as these factors wane, then pick up in the final two quarters of the year, he said. Domestic demand will stimulate stronger growth in the second half, thanks to the expiry of a 7.5 percent income tax surcharge for unification costs and higher child-care payments, he said. Growth also should be bolstered by an expected recovery in the world economy, he added.

Werner Verbockeu, economist at Commerzbank, agreed. He fore-cast average GNP growth of around 1.5 percent for the full year, a figure that would need to be revised upward if the world economic recovery is stronger than expected.

Separately, the Munich-based IFO economic-research institute said its latest survey of firms in Western Germany had revealed a significant worsening of business conditions, with nearly all business sectors reporting a lower orders, flat output and no sign of a recovery in (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## **Enterprise Zones:** New Hopes in U.S.

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The administration is promoting enterprise zones as the centerpiece of its plan to revive U.S. inner cities, but the more than 600 zones that have sprouted under state programs have

more train our zones that have sprouted under state programs have made only a slight dent in urban blight.

Still, after a decade of criticizing the White House for neglecting the cities, many state and local officials and urban experts applaud the administration's proposal, saying every little bit will help.

Enterprise zones are designated areas, usually in run-down city neighborhoods, that offer tax credits and other incentives to attract

investment and jobs. The federal tax credits will not by themselves turn around inner

cities, government officials and urban experts say. But by tying the zones into a host of other programs, from job training and increased police patrols to street improvements, experts predict that the zones might make an appreciable difference. "If you look around the country, there are very few enterprise zones

that have a sufficient package of incentives to have had a pronounced impact on local development," said Robert Mier, a University of Illinois planning professor who used to be Chicago's director of economic development. "What you need is a mixture of business commitment and government programs, and you're going to have to spend a lot of money to make it work." Some urban experts say that judging from the mixed record of the enterprise zones in 36 states, it would be naive to think that such zones

successes, but most have made only a minor mark. The Park Circle Enterprise Zone, for example, which sprouted in a once-desolate Baltimore neighborhood, now employs 1,400 workers. But teen-age memployment among blacks in the area still hovers near

can rescue urban America. The more than 600 zones include a few

In Miami, the enterprise zone in Liberty City, a community where a three-day riot left 18 dead in 1980, has helped create a safer, palpably more prosperous area by using tax incentives to attract a supermarket, new private housing and several manufacturers.

Group PLC became the latest casualty of the British property slump on Monday, going into receivership with debt of £500 million (\$910 million), accountants and other

The accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick said it had been appointed receiver to the Mountleigh parent company. KPMG said Mountleigh had a British property portfolio worth around £400 million.

Mountleigh's board met on Saturday and invited bankers to have the company put into receivership, a Mountleigh spokesman said. Under British law, receivers take over a concern's assets and either operate it or liquidate it, in the best interests of creditors.

tled property and retail group. It said it was deferring interest pay-faced £40 million in repayments on ments on another Swiss franc bond a bond issue on Wednesday, which issued by a subsidiary. A week earsources close to the company said lier it suspended dividend paywas the trigger for the collapse. The sources estimated Mountleigh's toThe loss of confidence in British tal debt at £500 million.

Credit Lyonnais and Citicorp.

Banks in Britain and elsewhere are dealing with a swathe of heavily indebted real estate groups, includ-ing Olympia & York Developments Ltd., which this month sought bankruptcy-court protection in North America from creditors that are owed as much as \$12 billion.

Mountleigh is the latest and one of the largest in a series of British property firms to founder in the depths of a recession that has left dozens of office blocks empty and brought to an abrupt end the property boom of the 1980s.

Apart from extensive British property interests, Mountleigh also shareholders and company officers.

ers, is already in Madrid holding talks with the management of Galerias Preciados to ensure the chain continues to operate normally, KPMG said.

KPMG said the receivership did not affect the Spanish retailer or other real estate interests in Continental Europe. The position of British subsidiaries is to be assessed on Tuesday, KPMG said.

er, said in a statement, "Our first priority is an urgent review of the group's property portfolio in order to establish our future strategy." The crisis at Mountleigh has been building over recent months. In April, the collapse of the £125 million sale of its Merry Hill retail The bankers had been rejuctant project in the West Midlands start-

million rights issue flopped, with

cent of their entitlen Mountleigh reported a pretax loss of £73.7 million for the six months to Oct. 31, 1991, compared with a £12 million profit in the

Once a textile business, the 129year-old Mountleigh is one of the oldest companies on Britain's com-

Since 1987, it has bought Galerias Preciados for £153 million, consid-

## **U.K.** Property Firm In Receivers' Hands

Resters owns the Spanish retail chain Ga-LONDON — Mountleigh lerias Preciados.

Stephen James, the other receiv-

to sink more money into the embat- ed a cash squeeze, and last week it

l debt at £500 million.

Barclays PLC is the leader of the leigh hard last August, when a £96 lending syndicate to Mountleigh, million rights issue flopped, with which includes Bankers Trust, shareholders taking up only 12 per-

year-earlier period.

mercial register.

ered and then dropped the idea of making a bid for the retail chain Storehouse PLC, and seen the high-Peltz and Peter May come and go as

## Montedison Net Fell in '91 As Gain Wasn't Repeated

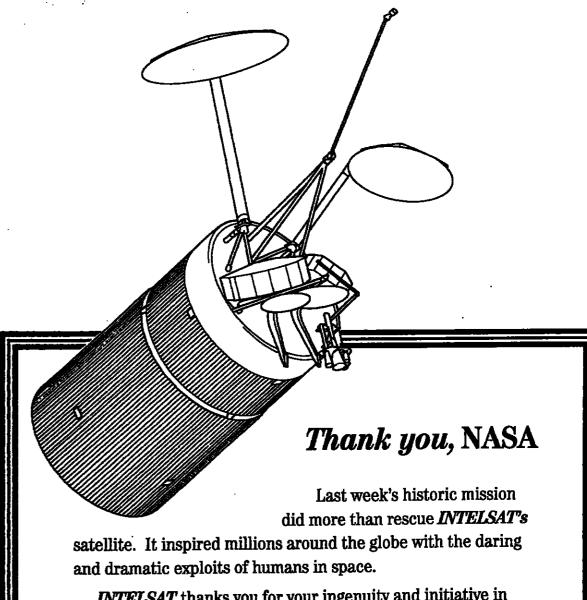
MILAN - Montedison SpA reported Monday a 70 percent drop in consolidated net profit, excluding minority interests, to 168 billion lire (\$140 million) in 1991.

The chemical and agro-industrial giant, which is controlled by the Ferruzzi family, blamed the sharp year-on-year drop on the fact that 1990 carnings were boosted by a large capital gain from the sale of its stake in Enimont. Enimont was Montedison's joint venture with

Italy's state energy group, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Montedison proposed leaving its annual dividend unchanged from last year's payout, at 50 lire for ordinary shares and 70 lire for

The company's revenue rose 6.7 percent, to 15.73 trillion lire, in (AP. Resters)



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## Analyst Bemoans Britain's Efficiency

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Is the British stock market too efficient?

That might seem an odd notion, since the market took off after the Conservative Party election victory on April 9. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading stocks is up 13.5 percent and has set new highs, closing at 2.715.0 on Friday. (The market was closed for a holiday on Monday.)

Moreover, many analysts contend that the market will rise even more, making it a good bet even after the 322-point rally so far. Paul Walton, the British strategist at James Capel Inc. in London, is so bullish he thinks the FT-SE 100 can reach 3,000 by the end of the year and even 3,500 by mid-1993.

But some investors are not sharing in the enthusiasm. Teton Partners in Boston, a hedge fund manager that takes both long and short positions, thinks the British market is too efficient because too many stocks are followed by too many analysts and investors. This makes it very difficult to find bargains.

So Teron prefers mostly looking elsewhere. "Britain is never really on the top of our hist," said Susan Boland, the Teton partner who covers Britain. "It is harder for us to find stuff that everyone else has not picked over. I prefer the Continent. The markets are much less efficiently researched.

In one sense, nothing has changed since the British elections — the Conservatives, led by Prime Minister John Major, remain in power. But that was a surprise. As election day approached, the City had moved toward the conclusion that there would be a hung parliament, with no clear victory for either Labor or the Conservatives.

In the detailed outlooks that many invest-

ment firms produced then, the Conservative victory scenario, although downgraded as a possibility, called for an immediate rally and orecast that the FT-SE 100 would rise to 3,000 by the end of the year.

Developments in the rest of Europe have added to the bullish fervor since then. In

Britain is never really on the top of our list. It is harder for us to find stuff that everyone else has not picked over.

Susan Boland of Teton Partners.

France, for example, the Socialists have dumped one prime minister and suffered setbacks in regional elections.

The Italian Parliament cannot agree on choosing the new president needed to begin the process of forming a new government because the ruling coalition was rebuffed in recent elections.

Germany has been troubled by public workers' strikes and concerns about the stability of the conservative coalition led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl

All this seems to mean that Britain is one spot with political stability. There can be five vears of a Conservative government before another election. Moreover, the pound has entry into the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

So Britain is increasingly seen as a magnet for large institutional investors and portfolio managers looking for Europe's best bets. But at Teton Partners, the British market's

magnetism does not have the same attraction. Ms. Boland has only a few stocks in Britain. Two of her picks are small companies that are not in the center of the blue-chip bull's-eye. One is Kwik-Fit, a small company that should benefit from new regulations requiring thicker treads on tires in Britain.

The second company is a small homebuilder in southeast England, Berkeley Group, which should get a lift from the turnaround in the British economy that appears to be under way. She said Berkeley's owner had a lot of cash on hand because he stopped building near the top of the housing market. Since the election Berkeley has risen 55.7

"We are willing to put the time in to do the homework," Ms. Boland said of her picks. "If you are willing to stretch your horizons a bit,

you can make money. But Ms. Boland also is not loath to chase after some of the biggies - sometimes. In this case, the stock is Powergen, a utility listed in

We will still buy the big ones when they look like they are being undervalued in the market," she said. But she sold Powergen in the past week. "We owned it for a while because utilities were cheap before the elec-

tion. But it has done its thing."

That's the efficient market for you.

## **Loss and Rights Price Undercut Hafnia Stock**

COPENHAGEN — The Danish insurer Hafnia Holding A/S re-ported Monday a loss of 1.675 billion kroner (\$268.9 million) in the first quarter, due to unrealized losses on its stakes in rival Baltica

sakrings AB Skandia. Hafnia also announced what the market considered a very low price for a rights issue to repair its balance sheet, and its stock tumbled in

A Hafnia statement said that with the first-quarter loss, its net worth, at book value, had fallen to an estimated 1.45 billion kroner, from 3.125 billion on Jan. 1.

Hafnia said the quarterly loss was about 70 million kroner, before adjusting the two holdings to market value and before financing costs of 160 million kroner. That compared with a loss of 170 million

kroner in the first quarter of 1991. The insurer, which has been involved in a three-way takeover battle with Skandia and Baltica, said it planned to make a 3-for-2 rights issue for holders of its A and B shares, at 105 kroner a share, to raise 1.5 billion kroner.

The A shares fell 11 kroner to an offered price of 199 and the B shares lost 9 to 160 offered.

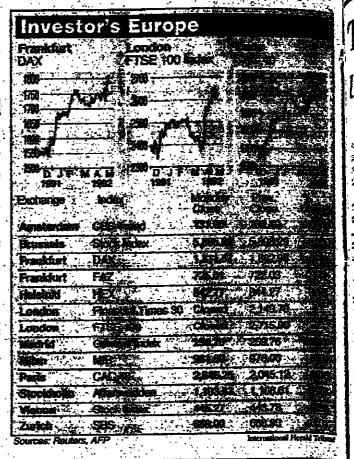
Hafaia said it would propose the rights issue to stockholders at its annual meeting on June 2, and expected to make the issue in the Holding A/S and Sweden's Forsecond half of Jame.

Major shareholders in Hafnia agreed earlier this month to guarantee the issue.

Hafma quoted an audit by the ning consortium, Den Danske Bank A/S. France's Panhas finaucial group and the Danish stockbroker Bioernskov & Co., as saying that the insurer's costs were 100 high.

Still, the audit said, Hafuia should be able to dispose of its Baltica and Skandia stakes "at above market price in a favorable

Hafnia and UNI Storebrand, a Norwegian insurer, bought more than 30 percent of Skandia from Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken last November, seeking to force a merger of Skandia and Hafma, which now owns 14.8 percent of Skandia. But stockholder resistance at Hafnia torpedoed the



### Very briefly:

• Deutsche Babcock AG said its Deutsche Babcock Energie & Universitechnik AG subsidiary and ABB Kraftwerke AG had won a 170 million DM (\$105.4 million) order to modernize Romanie's Turcent liganifueled power plant.

· Maley Hungarian Airlines said it bired Salomon Brothers Internal Lail to advise on the sale of a minority stake to a strategic partner.

• LVMH-Moet Hennessy Louis Viction SA's profit will use this year despite short-term weaknesses in its major markets, said Bernard Arnault, chairman of the French houry-goods conglomerate.

 Alessisse-Louzz Holding AG said it had bought a Czechoslovakius bio-technology plant for making fine chemicals; no terms were disclosed. . The EC Commission said External Affairs Commissioner Press Andriessen would meet in Washington on Wednesday with Secretary of

State James A. Baker 3d to try to unblock the GATT trade talks. Telefónica de España raised its 1991 dividend to 59 peseus (58 cents) from 55 pesetas in 1990; it had posted first-quarter 1992 pretax profit of 16.12 billion pesetas, up 19.7 percent, after a 5.6 percent rise for 1991.

 Trelleborg AB said profit after financial items fell 38 percent in this year's first four months, to 201 million kronor (\$34 million); sales the 2 percent to 7.95 billion kronor.

 The Linkjana Stock Exchange in newly independent Slovenis will extend trading to three days a week from two beginning this week with two-hour sessions Tuesday through Thursday, said the floor operations manager, Tomaz Rotar. European Community inflation was unchanged at an annual stic of 4.8

percent in April, Eurostat said.

### **Dollar Subsides** In Limited Trade

Rewers
FRANKFURT — The dollar dipped a little Monday in a sleepy European session that was robbed of vitality by holidays in Britain and the United States.

The dollar settled at 1.6135 Deutsche marks in late Frankfurt trading, below 1.6180 DM late in London on Friday, and at 129.32 yen, below 129.40 Friday in London. The dollar stood at 1.4857 a time when the administration will Swiss francs, down from 1.4885, and at 5.4325 French francs.

There was slight market reaction to comments from Bundesbank President Helmut Schlesinger and his deputy. Hans Tietmeyer, that German interest rates, dealers said. search for the Urban League.

are too high here. In that time,

we've become world-champion ex-porters, producing high-technol-

ogy, high-quality goods. So I'm not

Although he is concerned about

the loss of German jobs, Mr.

worned about any exodus."

### **ZONES:** U.S. Hopes Initiative Will Ease Urban Blight

(Continued from first finance page) top of the agenda, enterprise zones suddenly received a bipartisan embrace in Washington.

With the secretary of housing and urban development. Jack F. Kemp, sponsoring the idea, Republicans have endorsed the zones as a supply-side formula for resuscitating urban America.

Democrats have signed on, believing the zones offer some hope at not spend billions of additional dollars on cities.

"It makes a lot of sense, given that economic development is one of the urgent and most fundamental needs of urban communities," there was no chance now for a cut in said Billy Tidwell, director of re-

markets are protected by trade bar-

riers, the United States is accessible

Daimler, which had sales of \$7.5

billion in the United States in 1991,

shares that view. It is pumping

\$185 million into its Freightliner

to foreign businesses, he says.

The administration is backing a \$1.9 billion program to set up 50 federal zones over four years, 15 of them in rural areas.

For businesses expanding or locating in zones, the administration would eliminate capital gains taxes on the sale of investments made in the zones and held for at least two

It would also give tax deductions of up to \$50,000 a year for people who buy stock in small companies in the zones. Workers earning up to \$20,000 would receive a 5 percent employment tax credit for the first \$10.500 of wages.

State officials hope the proposed federal program, when combined with state programs, will greatly increase the flow of investment into distressed cities.

plan for the Western Hemisphere

that includes the possibility of pro-ducing Mercedes cars in the United

Other German companies let

their Deutsche marks do the talk-

ing in a spate of acquisitions or new ventures in the United States. The

latest came on May 7, when the

States someday.

There is considerable debate in government and academia about whether enterprise zones actually encourage job creation. Mr. Kemp says zones have saved or created 180,000 jobs and sporred

\$9 billion in private investment. Critics often say enterprise zones merely woo jobs from other areas. rather than create new jobs. Kantor

Brothers Neckwear, a tie maker that moved to a Miami zone from the impoverished East New York section of New York City, is an Scott Kantor, Kantor's general

manager, said his company, which has 100 workers, moved to the zone in the Liberty City area of Miami because of the better work force there, not the zone's tax incentives.

pleted its purchase of Rolm Co., a

telecommunications-equipment

manufacturer, from International

\$1.2 billion.

Business Machines Corp. for some

On May 5, the Joh. A. Benckiser

GmbH consumer-products group

bought the Coty fragrance division of Pfizer Inc. for \$440 million. In

January, BASF AG, the chemicals

concern, purchased the polystyrene operations of Mobil Chemical Co.

Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's largest commercial bank, an-

nounced earlier this month that it planned to expand its North Ame ican operations and increase lend

But those moves are mundant

Mr. von Künheim said planning in-

costs of producing in Germany.

fold. Industry analysts estimate

For some nonautomotive manu-

ing to U.S. companies.

Europe as well as overseas

### Bouygues Issue to Raise 1 Billion FF

Alcatel Câbles Stock Slides

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — Alcatel Cables, the 80.6 percent-owned wire-making subsidiary of Alcatel Alsthom SA of France, said Monday it would

raise about 1.4 billion francs (\$257.4 million) of capital to finance the

to "at least 32 to 33 billion francs," from 27.48 billion in 1991, because

of the purchase of Alcatel Cable Iberica of Spain and Alcatel STK of

Norway. The stock market, however, reacted badly after the news of

the 1.3 billion-to-1.5 billion franc capital increase, and Alcatel Câbles

The two subsidiaries are already coordinated by Alcatel Cables,

but STK is 80 percent controlled by Alcatel NV, the telecommunica-

tions unit of Alcatel Alsthom. Alcatel Cable Iberica is 100 percent

held by Alcatel Standard Electrica SA, an Alcatel NV subsidiary.

Alcatel NV holds two-thirds of Alcatel Cables, while Alcatel

Alsthom directly owns 15.3 percent. Alcatel Alsthom is buying FIT

Corp.'s 30 percent stake in Alcatel NV, which will give it full control.

thought Alcatel Alsthom would subscribe. He said his company would continue to seek acquisitions, and while European possibili-

ties may have peaked, the United States and Japan remained fertile

(AFX, AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Mr. Bovis did not give details of the capital increase, but he said he

shares slid by 216 francs, or 4.6 percent, to 4,500 francs.

Claude Bovis, chairman of Alcatel Cables, said 1992 sales would rise

After Capital Statement

purchases of two related companies.

PARIS — Bouygnes SA will increase its capital by 1.044 billion francs (\$192.2 million) through the issue of 1,712,000 new shares, the French construction company said Monday.

The price is 610 francs a share; the stock closed Monday at 645 francs. Bouygues, whose prospective purchase of the East German builder Elbo Ban AG was announced Monday by the Treuhandanstalt, said the new capital would give it the means "to pursue its development both in core activities and in diversification in France and abroad." Elbo Ban has

The French portion of the two-part issue, 1.22 million shares, will be a

## Brussels Sets Options Trade

BRUSSELS — Beiginm's futures and options exchange will begin long-awaited trading in stock options next month, the exchange said on

Monday.

Options on the stock of Delhaize Frènce & Co., a retailer, and Petrofina SA, an oil company, will be the first introduced, the Bellox exchange said: Bellox plans to start options trading later in Electrabel, Solvay SA, Societé Générale de Belgique SA and Union Minière SA.

The options contracts will have 20 underlying shares and will mature

every three months. Trading hours in the options will be the same as on the main CATS

available of

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forward market on the Brussels Bourse. Belfox began trading government bond futures in December.

# Wehner says the recent surge of heavy-truck subsidiary in Portland, investment in the United States is Oregon. The Stuttgart-based con-

**EXODUS:** German Industry Builds U.S. Presence in Cost-Cutting Moves (Continued from first finance page) overdue. Unlike Asia, where many glomerate also is formulating a electronics giant Stemens AG com-

Two Centuries of Private Banking

<u>Key Data</u>			
In SFr. m	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	% Change
Net Revenues	60.5	66.6	10
Cash Flow	16.4	18.4	12
Net Income	12.8	14.1	10
Dividends	7.2	72	
Total Assets	359.5	387.0	8
Capital and Reserves	103.1	109.7	6
Staff	239	221	-8

The Bank's operational results for fiscal 1991 were up by roughly 10% over the previous year. Although revenues fell short of projections, our situation

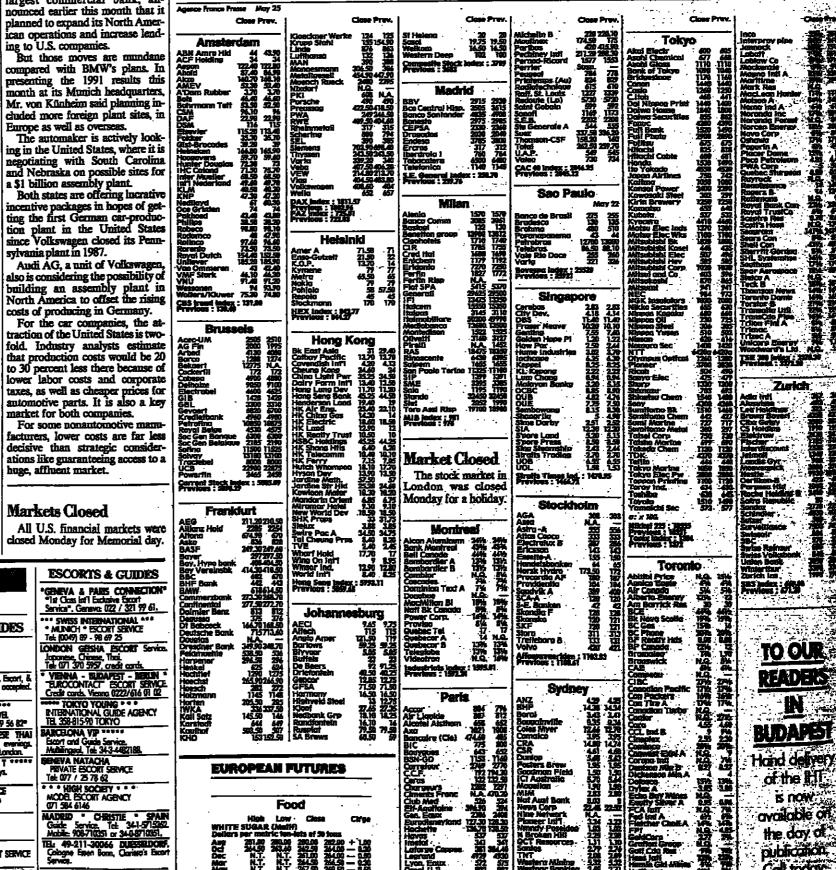
improved as regards operating expenses and client assets. Total deposits grew by over 15%, chiefly fueled by good

portfolio performance. Allowing for the further reduction in our staff, aggregate client assets in recent years.

annual sales of 1.1 billion DM (\$679 million).

1-for-14 rights issue with an exercise deadline of June 11. The other part will be open to international investors.

### **WORLD STOCK MARKETS**



### Ferrier Lullin & Cie SA Bank established in 1795 - Geneva

<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	% Change
60.5	66.6	10
16.4	18.4	12
12.8	14.1	10
7.2	72	
359.5	387.0	8
103.1	109.7	6
239	221	-8
	60.5 16.4 12.8 7.2 359.5 103.1	60.5 66.6 16.4 18.4 12.8 14.1 7.2 7.2 359.5 387.0 103.1 109.7

per employee rose 25 %. This enhanced efficiency is obviously the fruit of our relentless efforts to rationalize, as well as of the capital spending we have undertaken for this purpose

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Markets Closed All U.S. financial markets were closed Monday for Memorial day.



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## **Turbulence for Thai Airways**

### Unrest Expected to Hit Earnings and Shares

BANGKOK - Thailand's flag carrier, Thai Airways International, could be one of the companies hardest hit in the aftermath of the crackdown on democracy protesters that left scores dead,

Although General Suchinda Kraprayoon, the main target of the protesters, resigned as prime minister on Sunday, there is little sense of business as usual. Tension remained high as political leaders scramble for power. Fears of a possible coup also linger as military officials defy calls to resign. Among those being pressured to take responsibility for the shootings is the military Commanderin-Chief Kaset Rojanil, who is also chairman of

That Airways.

The crackdown and any continuing unrest will hit hard the tourism industry, which accounted for nearly 5 percent of gross domestic product last year. Visitors are expected to shy away from Thailand, much as they did from China after the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in 1989. The impact on Thai Airways should become evident next month when the company's shares

begin trading on the stock exchange.

The 100 million share initial public offering in March, the largest in Thai history, was oversub-scribed at 60 baht a share (\$2.35). As recently as last month, shares had been trading at between 75 and 85 baht over the counter.

"The listing will go ahead, but you can be sure investors will not be as enthusiastic as before," said Tuangrat Kirtiputra, a director of Thai Securities. an affiliate of one of the four lead underwriters.

A senior analyst for Nava Finance & Securities, also one of the lead underwriters, said the price of Thai Airways shares was likely to be about 80 baht after the first day of trading because initial de-

mand had been so strong. "But the price could come down quickly once people realize the earnings potential is somewhat imited," the analyst said.

Forecasting the company's earnings in the wake of the recent events is nearly impossible, said Mr. Tuangrat of Thai Securities.

The airline had forecast a profit of 3.6 billion baht for the year ending Oct. 31. Over the weekend, however, Executive Vice President Nares Horwatanakul said it was useless for now to try to calculate what will probably be an eventual loss. For the year ended last October, Thai Airways posted a pretax profit of 5.1 billion baht, 24.7 percent below the level of the previous year, when profit was padded by the sale and leaseback of four

new aircraft for an estimated 2 billion bant. Thai Airlines is preparing to borrow about \$100 million from international lenders. Analysts said financing costs would be higher than previously forecast because of Thailand's increased political risk and the poor earnings outlook for the airline.

## Auto-Focus NTT Expects Its Profit Brings Loss To Fall Again This Year At Minolta

also declined 2.9 percent, to 215.59 billion yen, because of slow de-

mand for automatic cameras. Per-

formance on a current basis, which is pretax and does not take the

Honeywell payment into account showed a loss of 8.47 billion yen.

compared with 4.86 billion profit.

4 billion yen and a net loss of 2 billion yen for the current year.

who want auto-focus cameras al-

ready have them; the public is now

more interested in video camcorders

The slump has hit other big Japa-

nese camera makers. Nikon said on

Monday its parent current profit fell to 7.2 billion yen, from 19.2 billion, while sales fell 9.4 percent.

Olympus on Friday said parent

or disposable box cameras.

billion ven this year.

Minolta forecast a current loss of

Analysts said most consumers

Telephone Corp., Japan's partly government-owned carrier, announced Monday a sharp drop in TOKYO - Japanese camera maannual profit because of the ecokers' profits are caught in a squeeze nomic slowdown and lower rates between a dying market for autocaused by stiff competition. matic-focus models and a patent NTT executives predicted more dispute with Honeywell Inc., which of the same this year. caused Minolta Camera Co. to post

Parent current profit, which is a pretax measure, fell 14.8 percent to 352.85 billion yen (\$2.73 billion) in its first loss in 26 years on Monday. Also facing a saturated auto-fo-cus market, Nikon Corp. reported a the year that ended March 31. NTI expects parent current profit to fall further this business year, ending March 31, 1993, to 267 billion yea.

Group current profit fell 16.6 percent to 366.72 billion yea in the 62 percent fall in current profit for the year that ended March 31 and predicted its profit and sales would fall further in the current year.

Minolta was hit by a dispute with Honeywell, which claimed the Japayear just ended, and is expected to decline to 284 billion yen this year. nese concern stole its auto-focus technology. In February, a U.S. jury found that Minolta unintentionally Investors appeared unimpressed with NTT's earnings announcement infringed on three Honeywell patshortly before the market closed, ents, and the companies settled the next month for \$127.5 million. leaving its stock price unchanged at 642,000 yen a share. That was off its April 9 low of 590,000 yen but 80 Honeyweil has said it would pur-

percent off its high of 3.18 million yen in April 1987. sue six other camera makers, including Nikon Corp., Olympus Op-Foreign investors are expected to be allowed to buy up to 20 percent tical Co. and Canon Inc. On Monday, Minolta declared a of NTT's stock within three parent net loss of 25.8 billion yen

months, following passage of en-abling legislation last week. "The biggest reason for the lower (\$198.3 million) for the year, com-pared with a profit of 4.02 billion yen the year before. The Honeywell dispute came at a bad time for Minolta, whose sales

forecast is cuts in phone rates," said NTT's senior executive vice president, Tomeo Kambayashi, at a news conference. "The most prof-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches itable business is being eaten away

TOKYO - Nippon Telegraph & by competitors. NTT's profitable long-distance business has faced stiff competition since the market was deregulated in 1987, while its local phone business

is unprofitable. NTT said last week it had applied for government approval to lower its long-distance fees in an effort to compete with the other three domestic telephone companies. The rate reductions would result in a loss of

revenue equivalent to \$692 million a year, the company said.

NTT has also recently urged that
it be given permission to raise

charges on local calls. A plan expected to be issued next month by Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications appears to address NTT's concerns, accord-

ing to the Nihon Keizzi.

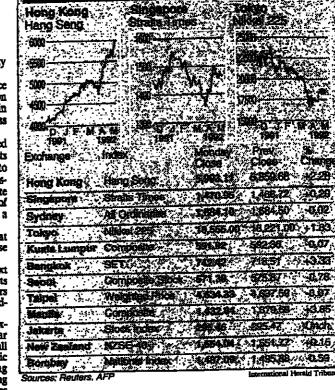
The newspaper said the plan, expected to go into effect in the year beginning April 1995, would call for a reduction in certain domestic long-distance telephone calling rates and increases in local calling rates, basic telephone service rates

and public telephone rates.

An NTT spokesman said revenue from telephone calls, which comprises 50 percent of NTT's operating revenue, dropped 3.7 percent in 1991-92 because of rate reductions, competition and the

sluggish economy. (Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg)

May 25, 1992



### Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

• Itoman Corp., a trading company that is being restructured with help from Sumitomo Bank, said it turned a loss in 1990-91 into a 1.46 billion yen (\$11.3 million) profit last year, but would not pay a dividend. The Manila Stock Exchange composite index closed at a record high of 1.432.84 as the former armed forces chief, Fidel Ramos, took a command-

ing lead in nearly complete presidential election results. • Toray Inc. will invest 4.5 billion yen in a new U.S. subsidiary, Toray Composites America Inc., to produce carbon-fiber sheets for Boeing Co.

that are now exported from Japan. • Chains plans to build another nuclear power plant in Guangdong

province, near the Shantou special economic zone, the Hong Kong Economic Times reported; it would be China's fourth nuclear plant.

• Ha Long-Primen, a Russian-Vietnamese venture, is to open a seaweed processing plant in Northern Vietnam, the newspaper Nan Dan said.

### Manila Rushes to Build Power Plants

MANILA - President Corazon C. Aquino ordered Monday a crash program to build power plants and curb a chronic electricity shortage that has caused daily power cuts of up to seven hours.

Mrs. Aquino said she expected that with the rainy season approaching, power blackouts would be reduced to a minimum or climinated. The blackouts have been caused by persistent breakdowns of major plants and by a drought that has reduced hydropower generation. Nevertheless, the Japan International Cooperation Agency said power cuts would continue indefinitely because of poor maintenance.

## **Chinese-Hong Kong Venture Plans** To Buy 2 Satellites From Hughes

HONG KONG - A Chinese-Hong Kong joint venture plans to spend more than \$200 million to buy two communications satellites and equipment from General Motors Corp.'s Hughes Communica-

tions International Inc. APT Satellite Co. signed an agreement with Hughes for one APSTAR satellite, an option on a second satellite and satellite-control equipment and orbit-control šervices, the two companies said at

a news conference. The APSTAR-1, with 24 C-band inedium-power transponders and four broad-band transponders to expand its communications capaci-ty, will be launched by mid-1994, said APT's president, He Kerang.
The satellite will have one beam

and the Philippines to the south,

he said. The second satellite will most likely have more than one beam and cover a slightly different footprint in the same region.

"Everyone knows that economic development in the Asian-Pacific region is the first in the world," he said. "This will mean a huge demand for telecommunications and

satellite transponders. Mr. He said several television station and telecommunication firms have already approached

APT to rent the transponders.

Asia, Mr. He said. The beam will but also carry out downstream cover Mongolia and Vietnam to broadcasting and other business." he said, adding that APT could produce Chinese- and Englishlanguage television programs in

> APT was set up in Hong Kong last month by Hong Kong's Chia Tai International Communications Co. and three mainland companies: China Telecommunications Broadcast Satellite Corp., Ever-Victory Systems Co. and China Yuan Wang (Group) Corp.

APT officials declined to give the to 230.6 billion yen. Nikon predictcompany's capitalization, but said ed its current profit would fall to 1 it had good financial foundations. It will negotiate with banks and PT to rent the transponders.

other companies interested in join-current profit fell 18 percent, to ing APT, they said. (Reuters, AFP) 10.4 billion yen.

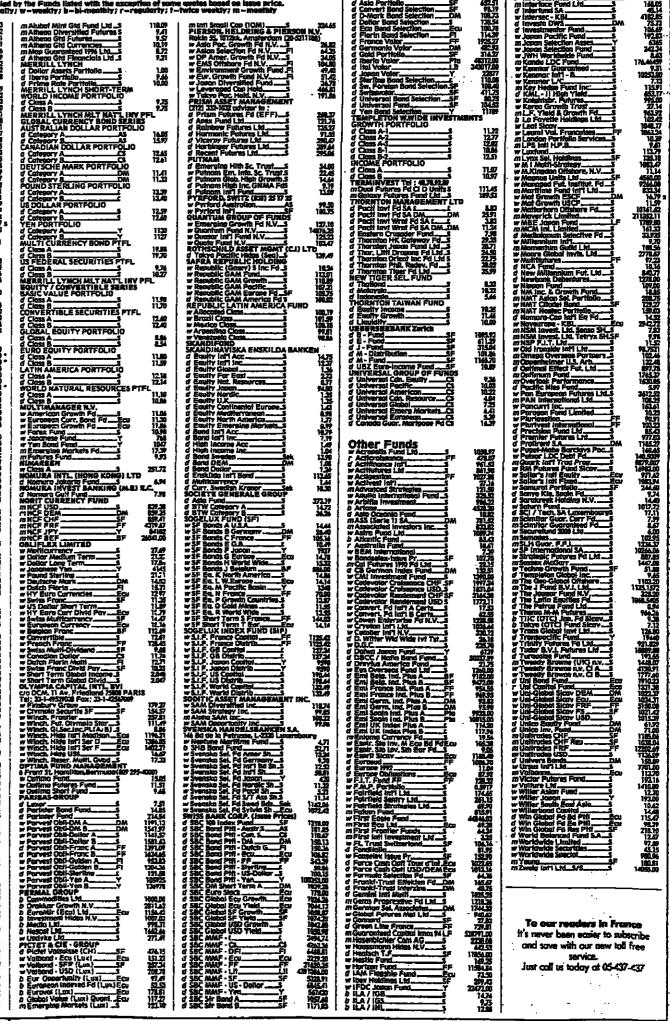
### Toshiba and National Semi Will Develop CMOS Chips

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. of Japan and National Semiconductor Corp. of the United States will jointly develop energy-efficient, advanced semiconductors, a Toshiba official said Monday. Under a five-year agreement, the companies will produce compatible complementary metal-oxide semiconductor chips, or CMOS.

The agreement involves 70 types of chips employing widely used CMOS standard logic, which features high speed and low power consumption, said the Toshiba official. As the companies announced their accord, Japan's international trade and industry minister, Kozo Watanabe, asked 10 major electronic makers to strengthen efforts to purchase foreign chips. Mr. Watanabe told officials of the companies to make "prompt and positive" efforts to meet the year-end deadline to boost foreign-

ers' market share to 20 percent. The chip users, including NEC Corp. and Toshiba, said they were willing to cooperate. (AP, AFP)

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# **SPORTS**

## Cone Hurls **Mets Over** Giants, 6-0

The Associated Press

David Cone is making a point of starting out strong and finishing

He demonstrated that Sunday. throwing a four-hitter for his secand straight shutout and fourth

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

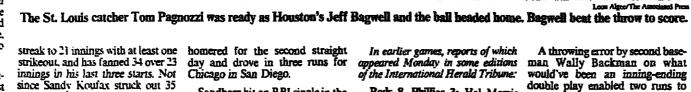
this year in the New York Mets' 6-0 victory over the Giants in San Cone walked none and struck

out 10 in becoming the first opposition pitcher in 42 games to throw a complete game against the Giants this season. He began the game by retiring 13 straight before Matt Williams singled in the fifth inning.

The Mets got to Trevor Wilson early, building a 3-0 lead by the second inning as Dick Schofield contributed a run-scoring double, and Dave Magadan and Chico Walker had run-scoring singles.

Dodgers 4. Pirates 2: In Los Angeles. Todd Benzinger hit his first homer for the Dodgers as Pittsburgh fell to 1-5 on its West Coast trip.

Kevia Gross struck out nine in seven innings. He extended his



from July 27 to Aug. 5, 1966, has a

Dodgers pitcher fanned more in

three straight starts. Cubs 6. Padres 4: Ryne Sandberg Since 1989 for the Cubs.

In earlier games, reports of which appeared Monday in some editions day and drove in three runs for Chicago in San Diego. the International Herald Tribune:

Sandberg hit an RBI single in the Reds 8, Phillies 3: Hal Morris first inning and a two-run homer in the fourth against Jose Melendez.

opened a seven-run seventh with a triple and capped it with a three-run double as Cincinnati won in Philadelphia.

Braves 2, Expos 1: John Smoltz struck out 15, breaking the team record and tying the franchise triple and capped it with a three-

mark, as Atlanta won in Montreal. Smoltz fanned Gary Carter for the final out, surpassing the Atlan-ta mark of 14 set by Denny Lemaster on Aug. 14, 1966, against Phila-delphia. Warren Spahn struck out 15 for the Milwaukee Braves on Sept. 16, 1960, also against the Phillies.

Smoltz struck out nine of the first 13 batters, and finished with a six-hitter and two walks.

double play enabled two runs to

score and put the Reds ahead 4-2.

Cardinals 4, Astros 3: Tom Pagnozzi's solo home run with one out in the bottom of the ninth lifted the Cardinals over visiting Houston and a half-game ahead of Pitts-burgh for first place in the NL East.

Pagnozzi's first homer of the season came off Al Osuna and barely cleared the left-center field fence, which was moved in this season.

Benny Distefano got a career-high four hits for Houston. His two-out single in the eighth off Todd Worrell tied it at 4.

**PEANUTS** 

## Sports as Part of the Problem

a that which the beautiful the

Ex-NFL Star Has Iconoclastic Message for Riot-Torn LA

By Michael Wilbon Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES - The topic was the role participatory sports should play in the revitalization of inner-city Los Angeles following the recent riots. Jim Brown, the Hall of Fame football running back turned entrepreneur and activist, was making far too much sense to interrupt:

"We had good sports programs for a while to occupy minds and serve as a catalyst," Brown said. "But to bring about real change now, we should forget about the quick fix of sports. Sports are just for a few people. Because a few black people make it and are idolized, the masses are left behind.

"In other communities, sports are put in proper perspective. Sports are an addendum to academic, cultural, entrepreneurial pursuits. Writers, teachers, artists, people who should be at the forefront of cultural stimulation are made secondary to sportsmen.

"Tim a sportsman. But let's face it. A throwing error by second base-man Wally Backman on what sportsmen are court jesters to a society that sees us as intellectually inferior. We idolize Magic and Michael, and they're physical geniuses, nice guys. But they're no geniuses. What sportsmen are decision-makers? would've been an inning-ending How many Koreans are great sportsmen? Probably none. But they become great entrepreneurs, they take care of their families and each other and make sure their people

make education a priority." This is not a new theme for Brown. But more people are interested in what he has to say, especially in light of his work with two Los Angeles gangs. Crips and Bloods, and his "Amer-I-Can" program, which is about the poweriess

carpowering themselves. He knows there is irony in the fact that he made his name as the greatest running back in the history of football, but now says spons is

"I know what people think," he said. "They think I should be ap-preciative — and I am — because

more the problem than a solution.

'Sportsmen are court jesters to a society that sees us as intellectually inferior.

my football career allowed me to enjoy competition and make some money. But what people don't mention is I graduated on time. I didn't have to go back to school for a single credit."

Jim Brown

"I left sports at 29 years old as the league's MVP," he added. "I was a highly paid, over-glamorized gladiator. The decision-makers are the men who own, not the ones who play. I was never under an illusion as to who was the boss.

"It's strange that we give a college professor no credit and an ath- we admire him, but this is business lete with no credits the seat of a Please send a diplomat."

they're needed, but not before deconcept of family, of education, of community, of country. Yes, want those programs added by after the restoration of education and economic opportunity. I was to see two parents, good schools, a nice home, good libraries, then no sports programs and facilities There are only a few hids who can

make it that way." On quite a few evenings, people go a long way to hear Brown ames, sage, which spares no feeling among professional athletes nine ters and politicians who have long been the vanguard of black Ame ca. You wind through the Picily wood Hills to the point that you think no more road remains, and there is Brown's bome. On one to cent evening exicunities were on mumbered by gang members by about 50 to 1. Crips and Blook who entered skeptically tell liness they are willing to back his effort not only to keep peace but to make

self-empowerment a reality.... "I see the same things I saw in the '60s: the rallies, the mini leading the way, the politicisms chasing headlines." Brown said p gretfully. "Over time, you see

Brown tells a story about the boxer Muhammad Ali, his friend and confident.

"Muhammad went to Africa he was sent really by Jimmy Carter," Brown said. "And they sent word to President Carter, We love him

## Mack Leads Twins' 15-0 Rout of Tigers

The Associated Press

Shane Mack hits well against a lot of teams, as shown by his career 296 batting average. But he loves the Detroit Tigers more than

Mack had a .418 career average against the Tigers going into Sunday's game, and he picked up right where he left off, going 2-5 with a grand slam and a double, as the Twins posted a 15-0 rout in Detroit.

Mack was a key to the rout. His double led off a two-run first, and his grand slam came with two out in the fourth and the score still 2-0. Minnesota's season-high 18 hits and 15 runs made the pitching less important, but Bill Krueger didn't mind. He shut out the Tigers on

four hits in his seven innings. White Sox & Blue Jays 1: In Chicago, Tim Raines had two hits, drove in two runs and scored twice, as Kirk McCaskill and the White Sox handed Toronto its ninth loss in 15 games.

Rangers 4, Royals 3: Ivan Rodriguez's bloop single with one out in the 13th scored Kevin Reimer from second base in Arlington, Texas, as Texas won its third straight game.

Mariners 5, Indians 4: Kevin Mitchell's pinch-hit two-run single with two outs in the

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

bottom of the ninth in Seattle capped a threerun rally that overtook Cleveland.

In earlier games, reports of which appeared Monday in some editions of the International Herald Tribune:

Orioles 6, Angels 4: In Baltimore, Brady Anderson and Cal Ripken homered and drove in two runs apiece as the Orioles ended California's star-crossed road trip with a loss. The victory moved the Orioles into first place in the AL East, a half game ahead of Toronto.

California lost seven of nine games, and its manager, during the East Coast swing. Manager Buck Rodgers was among 12 people hurt Thursday in a bus accident.

Yankees 8, Brewers 7: The Yankees rallied from a six-run deficit in New York and beat Milwaukee on Matt Nokes's RBI single with one out in the ninth.

The Yankees had played four consecutive extra-inning games, one short of the major league record set by Detroit in 1908, and appeared headed for another until Don Mattingly opened the ninth with an opposite-field double to left off Bruce Ruffin.

Roberto Kelly was intentionally walked and Mel Hall grounded to first, advancing the runners. Danny Tartabull was intentionally walked, loading the bases, and Nokes followed with the game-winning single.

## Zimbabwe's Johnstone Wins British PGA

WENTWORTH, England — Tony Johnstone of Zimbabwe shot a seven-under 65 to win the British PGA golf tournament by two strokes Mon-

day, edging Gordon Brand Jr. of Scotland and José-Maria Olazabal of Spain.

"I'd like to take Superman on for two rounds now," Johnstone said. "I knew it was going to feel great to have a win like this, but it feels better. By law everybody should feel like this at least once in

The Zimbabwean finished on a 16-under-part total of 272, but Olazábal's second-place finish

moved Johnstone from second place on the Emopean Tour money list. The top two European Tear earners gain entry to the U.S. Open in June. Johnstone hit the lead with an eagle and three birdies on the outward nine, and extended the lead with a birdie on the 12th as Magnus Sunesson of

Sweden, the overnight leader, and Brand both Supesson finished three strokes behind Johnstone, equal on 13-under with Gary Evans of

England.
The top American was Peter Terevainen with a

five-under total of 283.

### **CHESS**

Position after 54 . . . Kh8

the white center with 18...b5 19 c5, but

quite soon, after 24 Qc3, there was a chance either that White could get use

out of the passed c5 pawn or else stage a breakthrough with a timely Bf3 and d5. Yepishin's 24...e5 25 de Rc5 took care of

that threat, but Christiansen got a passed

Yepishin correctly simplified with 30\_Nd2 31 Qe3 Nf3 32 Qf3 and 33\_Rd1

34 Rdl, yet the e6 pawn was still an

After 45... QdI, White was not getting anywhere, but Christiansen kept trying, even if it meant giving a pawn back with 46 Rel Qd3 47 Kg2 Qa3.

Even though Christiansen won a pawn

with 39 Qa6, winning the game was diffi-cult because most simplifications to

rook-and-pawn endings would result in draws. But Yepishin had to avoid

"CLARENCE THOMAS MACE COM-MENTS ABOUT

AVATOR CUSTE

PATE COMMIT-THE RAN OUT THE CLOCK ON A HIGHLY CREATELE MITTIESS

UHOSHAEDANTI

HILL'S EXPERIENCE

e pawn after 27 e6 f5.

annoyance.

IUHY DREDGE UP THIS Dreadfil Thomas

RISINESS AGAINT WELL, TO MANY VOIETS, ITS AN ABOMINATION

HAT MUST BE AN-

MENTS ABOUT MY

By Robert Byrne

N the Klooster International Tourna-I ment in Ter Apel, the Netherlands, Larry Christiansen of the United States played against Vladimir Yepishin of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Christiansen's victory got him off to a good start in the six-player event in late March.

When Ernst Gruenfeld first played his defense against Alexander Alekhine in Vienna 1922, Alekhine's choice was 4 - Bg5, but White's loss of the game cannot be attributed to that. In recent years, 4...Ne4 has usually been followed by 5 Bh4, but just lately 5 Bf4 is being tried again for the sake of variety. On 7 e3, it would not be a good idea to

attempt to hold the pawn with 7...Be6 because 8 Rb1 b6 9 Ni3 Bg7 10 Ng5 Bd5 11 e4 h6 12 ed hg 13 Qa4 is strong for Christiansen's 11 RcI was an improve-ment over 11 Rb1 Bf5! 12 Rb5 (12 Rb7? Na5 13 Bc7 Qc8 wins material) cd 13 cd

Rc8 14 Qa4 b6, which occurred in a

Shirov-Yepishin game in Brno, Czecho-

slovakia, last year. On 12...cd, it is usual to recapture with 13 cd, but that leads to drawish play. Christiansen's 13 ed!? was based on the idea that after 13...Rc8 14 h3 Na5 15 Bb3, the power of the white center would be increased by 15...Nb3 16 ab. Moreover, 15... Nc4? loses a pawn to 16 Qe2. Consequently, with 15... Re8 Yepishin

had to allow 16 c4. Yepishin diminished the flexibility of

METE USTENING

NELA BRIGHT

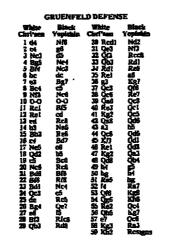
**DOONESBURY** 

43...Re6? 44 Re6 Qe6 45 Qb7 followed by 46 Qb5 with a winning queen and pawn ending. 

After 49 h4, there would be no way for White to win following 49...Qe1 50 Qe7 Kh6 because White cannot guard his king against perpetual check and simul-

recously promote his e pawn.

Yepishin's attempt to expose the white king with 49...g5? 50 hg h4 was sharply turned back by Christiansen's 51 Reo hg 52 [4] And the attempt to achieve a mating attack with 52 Ra7 was de-stroyed by the American's 53 Qf6 Kg8 54 Og6 Kh8 55 Re2! After 59 Kh2, there was no way to stop the promotion of the e7 pawn, so Yepishin gave up.



'AT ONE POINT, CLARENCE THOMAS CAME BY MY APART-

PORGIVE ME, IM CHATTER-ING. LETS LISTEN.

#### CITY BOYS: Cagney, Bogart, Garfield

**BOOKS** 

By Robert Sklar. 311 pages, \$27.50. Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey

Reviewed by Gerald Weales

O NE of the grand old New York cli-ches is that the only way a boy could escape the trap of life on the Lower East Side was to dance his way out or shoot his out. In a sense, James Cagney did both. A chorus boy who became an American icon in "The Public Enemy," Cagney is an obvious choice to represent the City Boy, Robert Sklar's study of this arche-type. "This figure was not merely a gang-ster or a tough guy," Sklar says, "but was rooted in the language and mannerisms of urban male street life."

Cagney shares space in "City Boys" with Humphrey Bogart and John Garfield, Garfield, who came to Hollywood from the Group Theatre in 1938, made an impressive debut in a featured role in "Four Daughters" as a City Boy for the late 1930s: "More victim than rebel, more social case than social phenome non, more a pouter than a fighter, the Garfield screen persona was reactive, a product of environment and chance."

The persona that Bogart finally found is a late-blooming City Boy. A middle-class WASP who played juvenile roles on Broadway, Bogart had to transform himself into a tough guy. That led only to a long string of conventional gangster roles (with impressive exceptions in "The Pet-rified Forest" and "Dead End") until he mastered the "fusion of comedy and menace" in his Sam Spade in "The Maltese Falcon." It was a nice reworking of the City Boy for World War II, coming closer to the GI temperament than the too-brave soldiers in most wartime films. The most fascinating part of the book, based on Sklar's immersion in studio arbased on Skiar's immersion in stituto ar-chives, shows Warner Brothers struggling to contain the three. Cagney fought to escape the image that had made him a star while Hal Wallis kept pressuring directors to give us the good old arrogant, violent Cagney. Bogart spent years giving routine performances in bad movies or secondary roles, the studio forcing him back onto the conveyor bet whenever he appeared to be turning into a real performer. Despite the public response to "Four Daughters," the studio response to mini-Cagney out of Garfield, losing some of his best qualities his our several for instance with the - his sex appeal, for instance - in the

The material in "City Boys" is intrinsically interesting the research impressive, Sklar's insights frequently revealing, but that does not mean that the book is as effective as its promise. The multiple approaches and the three main figures impose a fragmentary structure as we jump from subject to subject, actor to actor. One expects Sklar to pop up in the divisive white space to cry out, "Meanwhile. . ." I could list things that grated on me,

but there is enough good material in "City Boys" to recommend it.

Gerald Weales, the author of "Cannet Goods as Caviar: American Film Comedy in the 1930," wrote this for The Washing-



YOU'RE EATING COLD YI DIDN'T HAVE! HOW CAN YOU EAT Y REFINED PEOPLE! ANYONE HAVE A NAPKIN?

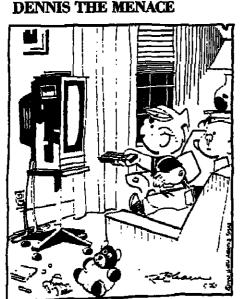




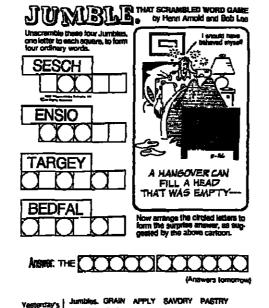








I'M GONNA TURN ON THE WEATHER CHANNEL DATE SAYS THAT MOM'S COOKIN' UP A STORM!



# SPORTS FRENCH OPEN

## The Thunder Before the Deluge

ional Flerald Tribune

PARIS - Pete Sampras, No. 3 seed here, was expected by many to fall on Monday. This is econse Sampras is not comfortable on clay, and hicanse his first-round opponent was the 6-foot-tinch Marc Rosset of Switzerland. Rosset amhis along to the rhythm of a stringed purper, his when he images up for the ball at the service line, all of his segments suddenly align themselves as do the planets on the most dangerous day of your life, and the sky swirls to an angry formy gray, and the line judges leaning into the gale appear braver than Acneas or Odyssens.

It is important that we remain levelheaded. Very well then. Last summer, at Wimbledon. Marc Rosset recorded the fastest serve of the Mare Klassel wear, 134 mph (217 kph), but on Monday a man existince decided that his bashes were twice that speed, if not three times. (Actually the man only took science, in high school.) When this Marc Rosset, 1.95 meters tall, swept at the air, stars whooshed and the trees around court No. I swayed like backup gospel singers. Ozone finddled around the poles. If Rosset's feet weren't so big he would have floated away into his own vacuum. At least three times, and let the witnesses bear testimony, at least three times he produced somic booms, which, as we all mow, are often mistaken for thunder.

The only problem in Rosset's game is his backhand, which he backs away from as if it were carrying a gun. From the first point, Sampras was serving to his backhand, and Rosset was dancing backwards, clockwise, feet cking out like a chorus girl being pulled off the stage. Except that he would jam his right foot into the clay and all of a sudden this thing that could only be heard would come whistling around his hips and the ball would compact into the size of something you might hit off the

Perhaps we have made this Marc Rosset, 21.

out to be more than he really is. By other measures, he is ranked only 42d in the world, most of the day he made passes at the net only if and Sampras could have beat him a couple of times. Sampras won the first set on a tiebreaker, mainly because at this point in the day Rosset was not totally focused. He went up 5-4 in the tiebreaker on a lunging rally at the net, celebrated with one of those Jimmy Connors fist

What seems clear now is that an afternoon of Marc Rosset serves had affected the balance of nature, tossing it out of kilter. The sky turned suddenly black and the rain began to fall in drops as large as 5-franc pieces.

dances that Rosset does not quite have down yet, at least not for public display — perhaps he was feeling a little embarrassed — and then he gave away the next two points, including a weak double-fault, which allowed Sampras to serve

To this point they had been trading off aces and service winners fairly equitably, but sud-denly Rosset threw his racket to the ground with a shriek, picked it up, and then began to make the world spin a little bit faster. They shared the next two sets, with Sampras now leading 2-1, when Rosset began serving to a rhythm. His aces were almost predictable. He went up 4-1 in the fourth set - ace, ace, ace, Sampras merely walked back and forth as if it

Rosset won that set, 6-3, and now, finally,

the invitation was plain, but now he was trying to attack off his serve, and in winning the opening game of the final set he seemed to be throwing Rosset off stride. Until it was time for him to serve again, that is. Serving new balls, he aced Sampras while drawing even at 1-1.

Sampras held serve, then braced: another ace. He accepted these indignities without a shrug. The truth is that Sampras is 20 years old with a 55-year-old walk. He moves from place to place hunched over, looking at his shoes, ch on this surface elicited a sort of necessary patience. He was willing to go the full course, if only to tire out his opponent.

Suddenly, with Sampras leading 2-1 in the fifth, the monster began to droop. The crusher probably came with an approaching Rosset forehand that appeared to be a sure and horrific winner until Sampras reached up and caught it softly in his right hand. He tossed the ball to the umpire. The ball had been ripped open. The umpire did not know what to do with such a

thing. Finally he stuffed it in his pocket. Sampras won the replay of that point and went on to break Rosser. Sampras's opponent was still swinging just as mightily, but with indifferent results, at least as far as simple men

What seems clear now is that an afternoon of Marc Rosset serves had affected the balance of nature, tossing it out of kilter. The sky turned suddenly black and the rain began to fall in drops as large as 5-franc pieces. It rained for 40 days and 40 nights - apologies, that should read 40 minutes and another 40 minutes until at last the day's matches had to be suspended, with Sampras leading 4 games to 2 and serving in the fifth ser.

Thus was Marc Rosset allowed a night to rest up for the final games of this match, to be played Tuesday. May Pete Sampras wear his

by Jeff Malone on the basket, complained bitterly at the other end of the floor before Joe Crawford, one of the game officials, gave him a second technical.

Although Malone missed the



## **Courier Crushes** Qualifier, Rain **Disrupts Play**

onal Perold Tribune PARIS - The unlucky Swede who drew Jim Courier for his first match in the 1992 French Open tennis tournament was saying that if he had put money on the event before it began, he would have bet on Counter.

After a 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 6-2 thrashing on Monday, the Swede, 26-year-old Niclas Kroon, said, "Pd still put money on him."

One potential obstacle was removed from Courier's path in defense of his title when Andrei Medvedev, a 17-year-old clay-courter from Kiev, upset Jakob Hlasek, the No. 16 seed, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4.

Another victor Monday was Carlos Costa, the up-and-coming Spaniard whom Courier beat for the Italian title earlier this month. Costa, the season's hot claycourt attraction and the No. 9 seed. here, beat Karsten Braasch, an unseeded German, 6-1, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3.

Costa's successes this spring include the championships of Estoril and Barcelona. He was the losing finalist in Madrid and Rome and a semi-finalist at Hamburg. Courier has warned about the

34. but then the Blazers crumbled.

wards said. "We want to control the tempo and hold them to 100

points or less. A couple of things didn't go their way, but it wasn't exactly their doing. The officials called some close plays, and we

frustrated them with our defense."

time lead, but only after a sluggish

and worrisome start. They missed

five of their first six shots of the game, the Blazers made four of five,

and before the game was five min-

utes old, Portland held a 12-7 lead.

The Jazz had built a 64-56 half-

"That pace fits Portland," Ed-

three set points and then battled Courier through nine deuce games to keep the set alive. He broke Courier at love to make it 4-5, and continued to make a match of it until

the tiebreak. Then it was over. Courier has been working hard at building stamina for the potentially long matches here. He has also been training with his two coaches, Brad Stine and José Higueras, on fundamentals, notably on developing a respectable slice backband and volley to go with his fearsome forehand.

When you play so many match-

es, you're tired; it's true," said Cos-

No. 10. "But it gives you more conwhose ranking has risen to

fidence, too. And the other players

know that. What's important is to

reach the second week by playing as few sets as possible."

mum number on Monday and was

on the verge of salvaging his long encounter with Marc Rosset when

a thunderstorm ended the first day

prematurely. Sampras was ahead of the hard-serving Swiss, 7-6, 4-6, 6-

Kroon, an old pal of Mats Wi-lander's, whose ranking had fallen to the point where he had to play a

qualifying round to be eligible here.

managed to grab a quarter-hour of satisfaction by getting stubborn just when Courier was ready to

Down 2-5, 0-40, Kroon fought off

wrap up the first set.

Pete Sampras played the maxi-

"A lot of guys will say that the talented people will get to the top," Courier said, "but I'll tell you that even with talent you have to work to get there." My career goal," he added, "is

to do everything I can to be the best tennis player that I can be. I don't ever want to say, What if I had done this?" As for his prospects of winning a

second French championship, Courier was upbear. "I'm feeling very confident about the way I'm playing," he said. "Win or lose, I'm going to

walk out with my head high." mer champions. Steffi Graf and Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, took the first small steps toward the 1992 title with convincing victories. Graf

eliminated Rene Simpson-Alter of Canada, 6-3, 6-1, and Sánchez stopped Katja Oeljeklans of Ger-Graf, the No. 2 seed, was beam-

When you realize that some things are starting to work better. Mary Joe Fernandez and Jana Novotna also advanced. Monica Seles will open the defense of her

Jim Courier en route to victory Monday against Niclas Kroon. risks of coming to the French Open

### Jazz Coolly Find Their Groove, Tying Series as the Blazers Overheat shot with 1:38 left that brought the two points the rest of the game. Blazers to within 6 points, 116-110. Drexler, believing he was fouled some of its composure down the They had been persistent most of Utah ahead, 99-95. By Michael Martinez

New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY -Their reputation was built on the cool and calm efficiency of their style, but the Portland Trail Blazers simply self-destructed at the worst time. Now, a National Basketball Association Western Conference final

that seemed likely to end routinely has become a three-game playoff. The Trail Blazers, who figured to end this series quickly, lost their collective composure on Sunday and then lost Game 4 of their four-

of-seven-game series, 121-112, to the revived Utah Jazz, who tied it at two games each. The teams go to Portland for a fifth game Tuesday. They are in-sured of a return to Sait Lake City for at least a sixth game Thursday.

The Blazers hardly seemed like the team that was methodical through the first two rounds of the playoffs. They were assessed ax technical fouls, including two technicals and an automatic ejection on Clyde Drexler with 1 minute 30 seconds remaining.

15 points at the free-throw line and made a team-record 48 free throws By Clifton Brown New York Times Service

13 of 14 foul shots and finished with

28 points. "I could see it in their

Perhaps no one wilted more than the usually placid Drexler, who was continually upset over a failure to get foul calls in his favor. He had 27

points, but he took himself out of

faces. They lost their composure."

RICHFIELD, Ohio - Asked if playing the Cavaliers was more enjoyable than play-ing the Knicks, Michael Jordan didn't dodge

"The only enjoyable thing is that you know you're not going to be killed going to the basket," Jordan said Sunday after practicing with the Chicago Bulls, who lead Cleveland by 2-1 in the four-of-seven-game Eastern Conference final of the National Basketball Association playoffs. "You don't risk a career-threatening inju-

The Jazz scored 13 of their last ry if you go to the basket. It's a thinking held by many: Chicago is more comfortable man's series. I think the New York series was dangerous to people's health, to a point where you can almost break someone's Knicks. And the Bulls appear to have found cago, but they need consistent performances man's series. I think the New York series was They were frustrated," said Jeff neck," he continued. "Some of those Charles their comfort zone against the Cavaliers.

For Jordan and Bulls, a 'Thinking Man's Series' Oakley fouls could've really injured someball. It's the buily-type thing: We're going to beat you to death, we're going to scare you from coming into the paint, and if we see you in the day, we're going to take your lunch

> "I think what we have seen in this series is good basketball. Good solid defense, no head-taking no flagrant fouls. You can have competitive basketball without the flagrant fouls, without the breaking of necks and

Jordan's comments reinforced a belief

As both teams prepared for Monday's body. I don't think that's really clean basket- Game 4 here, the Cavaliers were the team trying to make adjustments. Jordan (36 points, 9 assists) and Scottie Pippen (23 points, 9 rebounds, 7 assists) dominated Game 3 on Saturday, soaring to the basket, driving into Cleveland's defense and taking advantage of numerous open-court sima-tions. Cleveland was also outrebounded and

Although Malone missed the The Blazers got into a quick teminished with 33 points, hit two free throw, the Blazers scored just po, exactly what they wanted, but throws to get back the lead, Jazz

ontmuscled. For the Cavaliers to win, they must do a more motivated they become.

Cleveland, which won 57 ga from their top players.

Brad Daugherty, John Williams, Larry Nance and Mark Price each was held to fewer than 20 points during Chicago's 105-96 victory in Game 3. The Bulls made a key defensive switch, allowing Jordan to guard Price during most of the first quarter.

Drexler made a 3-pointer, but

Jeff Malone's basket and, later, his

running jumper, pushed Utah into a 103-98 advantage.

Portland got close once more,

Price, one of the league's premier point guards, is the key to Cleveland's offense. He is a shooting threat from 3-point range, he is an adept passer and his ability to penetrate better job of controlling Jordan and Pippen.

That may not be easy. The closer the Bulls get to repeating as NBA champions, the Cavaliers' offense out of sync.

We can't stand around on offense, and we have to move the ball," said Cavaliers Coach Lenny Wilkens. "This team has always responded after a loss. I have no reason to think we'll do otherwise this time."

But Utah gathered its momen-tum quickly. The Jazz pulled even at 13-13, and the game was tied seven times in the first quarter. The Jazz then began to pull away at the beginning of the second peri-

od, outscoring the Blazers, 11-4, to take a 38-31 lead that marked the many, 6-0, 6-2. start of a collective kind of frustration for Portland. Jerome Kersey picked up a tech-

nical foul along with his third foul me with 10:28 to r the half, and by the break the Blazers were deep in foul trouble: Kersey, Duckworth, Drexler and Cliff Robinson each had three fouls.

title Toesday.

BAD BREAK — The world-class long jumper Liewellyn Starks, his right leg broken below the knee, grimacing in mid-jump at the New York Games. Starks, 25, ranked fourth in the world, suffered a compound fracture of the tibia and a fracture of the fibula when he hit the takeoff board for his third jump. The injury ended his hopes of competing in the U.S. Olympic trials.

### **SCOREBOARD**

### BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

CONFERENCE FINALS (Best-ol-7) WESTERN CONFERENCE (Series fied 2-2) ed 3-2) 27 27 27 29---112 27 37 24 33---121 -1-45-911\_Williams 1-4 PORTLAND: Kersey 3-85-9 TL Williams 1-4 8-92, Duckworth 6-10-0 Tz, Drazder 9-21 7-9 27, Porter 9-16 72-1234, Robinson 6-10 1-3 T3, Alinge 4-9 4-5 T3, Bryant 9-3 8-8 A. Abdelnoby 9-0 8-9 0. Totals 38-(1 29-39 112.

att 1-32-24. K. Malone 10-17 13-14 UTAN1 Senot 1-12-24 K. Amount 10-1/13-14
32, Earlon 1-12-54 R, Stockton 6-11 1-5-18, J. Majone 7-1614-1528, Corbin 2-52-46, Brown 2-5
5-59, Edwards 7-122-416, Rudd 0-0-0.0. Totois
36-71 49-55 121.
3-Point seeks—Portland 7-16 (Parter 4-4, Drexier 2-5, Ainge 1-3), Utoh 1-7 (Stockton 1-4, Bennit 8-1), M. Majone 6-1, Edwards 6-1).

Drexier 2-5, Ainge 1-37, Utoh 1-7 (Stockton 1-4, Benoti 9-1, K. Malone 9-1, Edwards 9-1). Fouled out—None. Rebounds—Portland 48 (Karsey 8), Utoh 47 (K. Malone 12). Assists—Pertland 25 (Porter 7), Utoh 25 (Stockton 15). Total foots—Pertland 3-6, Utoh 15, Technicols—Kersey, Drexier 2, Williams, Robinson, Edwards, Portland Illegal defense. Utoh Bloom defense. Piggrant fouls—Brown, Alage. Ejection—Dockton

### FOOTBALL

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Pct. 419 400 548 513 488 442 318 19 24 14 30 West Division 24 17 23 17 23 19

.911 .571 .556 .475 .482 .487

Sunday's Line Scores

170 100 100-4 11 Finley, Crim (4), FTEY (6), Bryteven (7),
Harvey (8) and Fitzgereid; Milacki, Frohwith (5), Oison (9) and Holles, W-Milacki, 42 L-Finley, 1-1 Sv-Oison (10), HRs-California, V. Hayes (3), Fitzgeraid (4);
Battimpre, Anderson (6), C. Ripten (5).
Milwankee 229 912 906-7 12 2
New York 108 604 861-8 12 2

Perceto 67 806 996—1 8 9 20coso 222 801 61x—5 16 2 Ja. Morris, MacDonald (3), Hendson (7). Henke (8) and Borders; McCoskili, Leach (9) and Marulia, W—McCoskili, 3-4. L—Ja. Morris, 4-3.

ond Alerulia. W—McCoskili, 3-4. L—Ja. Morris. 4-3.
Kansos CHy 609 802 819 808 8—3 12 9
Texas 300 600 800 10—4 19 8
(13 Inabass)

Appler, Meacham (9), Heaten (11), Gardon
(12) and Meivin, Mayne (10), Jericoot, J. Robinson (7), Ropers (9), Russell (10), Alexander
(13) and Pehrall, Rodripuez (8), W—Alexander
(13), McReynolds (5); Texas, Sterra (8),
Cleveland 612 897 809—4 18 2
Septite 961 88 182—6 10 8
Armstrong, Lilliaulst (7), Power (7), Olin
(9) and S. Alomor; Parker, Powell (6),
Schmidt (6), Acker (8), Swan (8), C. Jones (9)
and Cochrone, Heiferman (8), W—C. Jones (9)
and Cochrone, Heiferman (8), W—C. Jones 4
1. L—Olin, 63, HR—Cleveland, Bettle (6),
Mianasota 208 806 806— 8 5 8
Krueger, Willis (8), Klaper (9) and Horner,
Webster (7); Tanson, Ritz (4), Lancaster (6),
M. Munaz (7) and Krauter, W—Krueger, 54,
L—Tanson, 3-4. HR—Minnesota, Mack (6).
MATIONAL LEAGUIE

A. Aluncz (7) and Kreuter. W—Krueser, 5-4.

L—Tanoma, 3-4. HR—Minnesski, Mack (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Allowite 20 90 00—2 7 0

Monthreal 90 610 00—1 6 0

Smoltz and Olson/ Gordner. Fassero (8).

Sompen (9), Rojas (9) and Carter. W—Smoltz.

4-4. L—Gordner, 3-3.

Clackmanti 00 100 70—2 8 0

Paltastelphia 000 250 001—3 4 1

Rifo. D. Henry (7), Chariton (9) and Oliver;

Schilliss, Ritchie (7). B. Janes (7), All. Williams (9) and Douten, W—Rije 1-1. L—Schillins, 3-3. HR—Philodelphia, Kruk (4).

Houston 910 601 91—3 9 0

31. Leuis 100 100 101—1 10 9

J. Jones, Maillicant (7), Boever (7), Osuna

(B) and Toubensee; Tewksbury, Worrell (8). Le. Smith (9) and Posnazzi, W—Le. Smith, 1-1. L—Osuna, 3-2. HR—St. Louis, Posnazzi (1). Drobek and LaValliere; Ka.Srass, Candelerio (8), McDowell (9) and Sciescia, W—Ke.
Gross, 2-4.1.—Drobek, 3-4. Sv—McDowell (6).
HR—Los Angeles, Benzinger (1).
Chicago 20 601—4 18 2
Sau Diego 80 821 918—4 7 1
Castilla, K. Patterson (6), Sconlan (6).

McEiray (8) and Girardi; Melendez, Clements (6). M. Moddux (7), J. Hernandez (8) and Bilardella, Santiaso (8). W—Castilla, 3-3. L.—Melendez, 4-3. Sv—McEiray (5). HRs—Chicasa, Sandhers (6). Strange (1); San Diega, McGriff (12). New York 210 pag 139—6 12 0 See Francisco 900 950 900—0 4 6 Cone and Hundey; T. Wilson, Hickerson (7), Righth! (9) and Movemprice, W—Cone, 5-2 L.—

Righetti (9) and Manwaring, W—Cone, 5-2, L— T. Wilson, 43, HR—New York, Hundley (3),

Results Monday in the second stope of the Tour of Italy, 134 Effetueters (128.2 miles) from Genes to Ulivety Terms: 1. Endric Leoni, Haly, four hours, 46 minutes, 13 seconds; 2. Mario Cipellini, Italy, same time; 2. Fobiano Fortanelli, Haly, s.L.; 5. Silvio Mortinello, Italy, s.L.; 5. Fonce, s.L.; 2. Glovand Struzzer, Italy, s.L.; 9. Sruno Risi, 5 witzerland, s.L.; 10. Christian Henn. Germany, S.L.; 5. Owerell standings; 3. Thierry Marie.

Overes standings: 1, Thierry Morie. France, 4 hours, 58:12 minutes or 40.44 kph (25.19 mph); 2, Miguel Indurain, South 3 seconds behind; 3, (tie) Julia Cesar Ortegon, Colombia, 10; Juan Lianeros, Santo 10; Juan Lianeros onds behind; 2. (1le) Julia Cesar Orteson, Co-formbia, 10; Juan Lioneras, Spein, 10; 5, Lau-rent Bezzutt, France, 13; 4. (tie) Jacky Durand, France, 14; Yvon Ledands, France, 14; 8. (tie) Baffi, 15; Gulda Bantempi, Italy, 15; Franco Chlocolati, Italy, 15. 11, Giantiuca Bertalami, Italy, 16; 12, Daniel Seleer, Switzerfand, 17; 13, Zenon Jaskula, Paten, 18; 14. (tie) Armand de las Cutvas, France, 19; Brian Walton, Canada, 19.

## French Open

FIRST ROUND

Men's staples

Magnus Lorson, Sweden, def. Alberto Bercasteaul, Spain, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; Goron Proje. Crodia, def. Richey Reneberg, U.S., 6-4, 7-4 (7-4), 6-4; Jim Courler (1), U.S., def. Niclos Kroon, Sweden, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4 6-2; Thomas Muster, Austric, def. Cossio Motha, Brazil, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2; Thierry Guardiota, France, def. Horacio De La Pena, Arpentina, 6-1, 1-4, 6-4, 7-5; Marks Noewis, Germany, def. Joson Statembers, Australia, 7-4 (7-1), 7-4, (6-4), 7-5 Australia, 7-6 (7-1), 7-6 (8-6), 6-3

Carlos Costa (9), Spain, del. Karsten Broosch, Germany, 6-1, 6-4, 3-4, 6-2; Claudia Pistolesi, Italy, del. Eduardo Masso, Belgium. 

Kevin Curren, U.S., del. Guillermo Perez Rovin Curret, U.S., dat., connertua Peter-Rovico, Arpentino, 6-2, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3; Bart Wuyts, Belgium, del. Anders Jarryd, Sweden. 7-5,6-2,6-2; Worne Ferreira, South Africa, del. Arne Thom, Germany, 7-5,6-2,7-6 (7-4); Gliod Bloom, Israel, del. Jan Siemerink, Neither-lands, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Andrei Medvedev, Ultrates del. Islands (14). Kanas, 5-7, 6-4, 4-4, 6-2; Andrei Medevoev, Ukraine, def. Jokob Hisosek (16), Switzerfond, 7-4 (8-6), 6-3, 6-4; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., del. Bryan Sheiton, UU.S., 4-4, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5). Wanner's singles Manno Ballegraf, Netherlands, def. Eugenia Maniokova, Russka, 6-2, 6-3; Steffi Graf (2), Company, del Base (January, Aller Canada)

mony, 6-4, 6-4; Willrud Probst, Germany, del Kataryna Nowek, Poland, 7-5, 6-0; Manuela Majeryo-Frashiere (8), Switzerland, det, Hal-Moisevo-Franciere (8), Switzerland, det. Hal-le Cloffi, U.S., 6-4, 7-4 (7-1); Shoun Stofford, U.S., det. Kathy Rinoidi, U.S., 6-3, 2-4, 6-3. Noelle Van Loftum, France, def. Katrina Adams, U.S.-4-6-4-6-3; Katler Piccolini, Ifally, def. Jenny Byrne, Australia, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2; Beverly Bowes, U.S., def. Syblie Niox-Cho-leou, France, 7-5, 7-5; Elena Brioukhovets, Russia, def. Kristie Boogert, Netherlands, 6-1, 6-2; Magdolena Maleeva, Butgarta, def. Ni-cale Provis, Australia, 6-2, 6-3; Arantza San-chez-Vicario (4), Spain, def. Katla Celleklaus, Germany, -0-0, 4-2

Germany, +0, 4-2
Brenda Schultz, Nefherlands, del. Chando
Rubin, U.S. 6-2, 5-7, 6-4; Mana Enda, Japan,
def. Isobelle Demonseof, France, 6-1, 6-2;
Silke Meler, Germany, def. Angellque Olivier,
France, 6-3, 6-3; Lurisso Sovchenko-Nelland, Latvia, del Borgaro Collet, Franca, d-4, del; Sobina Appelmons (16), Belgium, def. Tami Whitinger, U.S., d-4, d-3; Mare Kidowaki, Jo-gon, def. Audra Keller, U.S., d-1, d-2 Louise Allen, U.S., def. Dominique Monaral, Louise Allen, U.S., def. Deminique Monoral, Belgium, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3; Marv-Joe Fernandez (6), U.S., def. Petra Longrovo, Czechoslovoko, 6-3, 6-1; Veronika Martinek, Germanv, def. Evo Sviglerovo, Czechoslovoko, 6-2, 6-1; Sandra Cecchini, Italy, def. Monique Javer, Britain, 6-1, 6-1; Lindo Harvey-Wild, U.S., def. Remoe Stubbs, Australia, 6-4, 6-2; Federica Borssionari, Italy, def. Nathalia Herreman, France, 6-1, 6-4.

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### ART BUCHWALD

## Mother-Father's Day

WASHINGTON — It took some time for the presidential candidates to get down to dis—
Whether Dan Quayle likes it or cussing substantive issues, but at not, the mother has no choice but last they did it. Vice President Dan to take on three roles - breadwin-Quayle attacked TV's Murphy ner, mother and father. Most worn-Brown for having a baby boy on en can handle the mothering role television out of wedlock

I have suspected that Dan Quayle watched a lot of television. As a matter of fact I always picture him playing

Chance, the leading character in the Peter Sellers's movie "Being There."

Life as it really is in America is a far cry from the way Dan Quayle sees it from his golf

clubhouse ve- Buchwald randa. In his world, children have both mothers and fathers. The fathers take their sons fishing and hunting and play basketball with them and help them with their homework. Norman Rockwell gave us that world and that was the one we still dreamed about when we saw Los Angeles burning on television.

But it doesn't always work out that way. Let's start with creation. Many unmarried males in just one magic moment impregnate the female's egg, and then take off as soon as they hear she is going to have a baby (none of these males, by the way, are Republicans). Other fathers, who are married to the mother, disappear after their mischief because parenting isn't their bag.

Besides all this there are divorce

### Museum Recalls Lindbergh Flight

C ANAAN, Maine — The crate that carried Charles A. Lindbergh's plane back to America after its historic trans-Atlantic crossing

has opened as a museum here. Lindbergh took off in The Spirit of St. Louis on May 20, 1927, and completed the first solo New Yorkto-Paris flight more than 33 hours later. The plane is at the Smithsoni-

an Institution in Washington. Photos, news clippings and offbeat relics will be displayed at the museum inside the plain, wooden crate - no larger than a boxcar.

Whether Dan Quayle likes it or and many can deal with the breadwinning tasks. It is the fathering that presents difficulties, as Murphy Brown will find out some day if

the series runs that long. For example, when a kid is naughty the mother can't say, "Wait until your father comes home. He'll deal with you." Kids from single households can be cruel when someone is disciplining them. They say things like. "If my Dad was here he would let me go to the movies at 11 o'clock tonight."

Without fathers in the house mothers must double up on duties such as attending Little League baseball games, driving their children hither and yon, and even going out into the streets with clenched fists to beat up the kids who beat up hers. These duties ordinarily are reserved for the Quayle-Bush father who in real life isn't there.

Most of the single parents - read mothers — do not live in a nice neighborhood such as Murphy Brown's and the pressure to keep their kids out of trouble gets heavy.

Dan Quayle's answer to the single mother problem is for the fathers to take some responsibility. He wants them to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps and to straighten up and fly right and, if need be, join the National Guard.

It's a great idea - simplistic, but great. Until the fathers get the Bush-Quayle message, however, the single mothers are going to have to go it alone.

It would be a perfect universe if every family had a father and mother and they all lived happily ever after. So far it doesn't look as if that day will come — at least not before the November election.

If President Bush wanted to do something practical about the situation, he might declare that on Fa-ther's Day the American people honor the mothers who are doing the father's job, Bush could do so much good if he presented a medal in the Rose Garden to recognize those mothers who also have to be fathers. It makes a lot more sense than having his puppy dog trash

## Half Cult Figure, Half Recording Star

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Garland Jeffries maintains a viable career somewhere between hits and a cult. Neither extreme attracts him all that much. It depends on definitions anyway. He only wants to reach a maximum number of people with minimum compromise. Oh. is that all?

His quiet fusion of rock, reggae and the blues is memorable enough to keep his name and records in people's minds. Except when he doesn't make any records. If you had mentioned his name a year or two ago, you would probably have heard a response like, "Whatever happened to?"
His most recent album, "Don't Call Me Buckwheat" (BMG) comes after eight years of silence.

Although he's had his share of hits -- "Matador," "Escape Artist," "El Salvador" - silence doesn't sell pop records. Neither, you would think, does angst. But Jeffries proves that coherent songs by an artist with an intelligent perspective that reveal insights on an important subject still have an audience.

"Welcome to the world of black and white / Welcome to the world of love and

Of mixed black, white and Puerto Rican blood, he grew up beige with blue eyes in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, "the only one who looked like me in the neighborhood." No way could he avoid preoccupation with race, as he sings, "You're Spanish, passing and pretending you're white."

As a performer he's classified as rock,

and a black man in the rock bins is lonely. Vernon Reid of Living Color, in a similar position, keeps Jeffries company on Buckwheat: "You can't judge a man / By look-

in' at the marquee."

People you like tend to like Garland

Jeffries, who has his definitions straight; it's a bunch you feel comfortable be part of. Anybody who writes songs "about the power of words" can't be all bad. He needs "a bottle of love." He pleads: "Don't call me Buckwheat / Don't call me

eight ball / Don't call me jig jig jig jig / ... Don't call me Sambo / 'Cause it hurts." The hurt, which used to play hide and seek in and out of his material, is now right out in the open from beginning to

Buckwheat is a "theme" album about racism: "When you cross that color line / Better take care / You're gonna get your share." Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye and Jeffries himself have already produced powerful material on the subject, but not album length and not with such searing subjectivity. It must be difficult to remain so vulnerable throughout a 52-minute CD without getting aggressive or sounding like a complainer or an exhibitionist: "Father



After eight years of silence, Garland Jeffries has returned with an album.

of coal, mother of pearl / Never too black to blush to pick up a white girl." (He is married to a white woman.)

He's tired of being left standing in the cold" by a yellow taxical passing him by and stopping on the next corner to pick up a white guy. He refuses to "play the victim" any more — he's going to lift himself up "just like a dancer now" and put an end to this "self-fulfilling prophecy. . . . Give it up and kick it out / Lift yourself up and

you find the answer." His biography would be, if not com-plete, coherent and honest by merely continuing to lift lines from the album, which features everybody's favorite reggae rhythm team, Siy Dunbar and Robbie Shakespeare. (Michael Brecker and Bernard Purdie also make appearances.) The pain and hate in the material on the table

is tempered by love and hope thanks to the chemistry of the good try, to the optimism inherent in the reggae beat and to Jeffries's quiet texture. (He sometimes sounds like Mick Jagger, which makes him a black man who sounds like a white man innitat-

ing a black man. Who's the victim?) Jeffries would rather perform two shows in a theater with good acoustics and friendly vibrations like the Olympia than one big one in an arena. Early the morning after his Olympia concert (only one this time, he doesn't have that choice yet), we talked while driving to airport. He said that certain questions had been more painful to think through than others. Malcolm X, for example: "I was afraid of Malcolm / Just like any white man / Between the powder of the takum / And the color of a black manrecognized him. "It's nice to feel wanted."

He traces his singing career back to PS 254 in Brooklya, where he frequently broke into song for his mostly Irish and Italian classmates. He was brought up a church-going Catholic, the only person of color in his church: "My parents made me go, but they were sleeping Sunday morning. That was the way it worked. I was a little kid like every other little kid except

that I was different." When he was admitted to Syracuse University, he became the first college student in his family. He learned to speak flaent Italian studying Renaissance painting in Florence. Back in New York, he began to write songs about "my preoccupation with

"I can handle my pain now. I am no longer paralyzed by loneliness."

Taking so long to prepare this album was a "blessing in disguise." It took two years to recover from the commercial failure of his previous album. "I wasn't aware of a lot of things until I did an enormous amount of - I don't want to call it research but I guess that's what it was for this record. The journey was as valuable as the album itself."

Being afraid of Malcolm X "just like any white man" was not easy to accept, let alone write about. "Spanish Blood," about denying his color and trying to pass for white, involved five demos and three dif-ferent melodies. He became raw, easily touched and disturbed. Seeing "Birth of a Nation" made an enormous impact, as did reading James Weldon Johnson's novel 'Annobiography of An Ex-Colored Man' (published anonymously in 1912).

"The process," he says, was "cathartic, therapentic, but it wasn't a purging. It was slowly unfolding, not explosive." Listening to the songs reflects that process. The line "Godfather dollars from everyone on pain street" stays quietly in the mind, poetic more than a call for revolution. And "No more guns and roses! No more po-lice and firehouses" is, after only, only about a rock band.

Here, however, he quietly explodes (he even explodes quietly): "I'll take it to the end with this. Guns N' Roses are sati-Semitic, anti-black, xenophobic, rightwing. Their constituency is so large, it demands attention. It's important to put out there. But it's also important to say that recently it appears that Axi Rose as an individual is trying to change. He's trying to mend his fences, he's tacking it as an individual, not a career move; he's doing some rethinking. This is important be-cause if it's true, there seems to be some hope for a better future."

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Wanted: A Real Kid. To Be a Movie Menace

The scarch is on for a "real kid" to play 5-year-old Dennis the Men-ace opposite Walter Matthan's eurace opposite Walter Matthin's cur-mudgeoutly Mr. Wilson. The movie producer Jelm Haghes said he doesn't want another McCauley Caulida, whom he made famous in "Home Alone." "I don't want somebody who has learned how to act yet," Hughes said. "I want a kid who's learned how to be a kid. What take care of the part." Want We'll take care of the rest." Warner Bros. is asking boys 5 to 7 to submit videotapes up to five minutes long with a photo. "It would be much easier for us to get a small 9-years old," said Hughes. "You'd get a lot more hours out of the day, you'd get someone who could read to script changes wouldn't take me hour, but you'd lose the chain." The movie is based on Hank Keichem's carroon about the muchic yous boy with the blood cowiek. Reference is set for 1993.

Freddie Marcuny, who died of AIDS in November, left an estate of more than 28 million (\$14.3 million), according to his will. Most of the estate went to Mercury's former girifriend Mary Austin. His lawyer said he left smaller bequests to his sister, parents and friends. Manury, the former lead singer of the rock group Queen, donated lang-amounts of money to AIDS re-search during his life.

Spike Lee has a seat on the board of trustees at his alma mater, Morehouse College in Atlanta. The files maker graduated from the all-male. predominantly black liberal are college in 1979 and went on to file school in New York, Leroy Kelth, the president of Morehouse, said that Lee was named to the board because of "his strong commitment to improving the lives and lifestyles of our young people." Lee's files include "Do the Right Things" "Mo' Better Blues" and the forth-coming "Malcolm X."

Camille O. Cosby, the wife of Bill Cosby, has received a declarid degree in education from the University of Massachusetts. Her dissertation topic was the influence of television imagery on the self-per-ception of young black Americans. Cosby was in the audience to watch his wife accept her sheepskin with 600 other doctoral and master's de-

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